

Artificial Wreaths

We have just received a shipment of Artificial wreaths encased in glass.

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CHINA BUILDING. TEL. C. 269.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1861
NO. 22,227

五拜禮 號二十月七英港香

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1927.

日四廿月六

五拜禮 號二十月七英港香

PRICE, QUALITY, AND PERFORMANCE.

That's where the Hudson Car leads all others, has led for the past years, and has now taken an added step to the buyers' advantage. The average automobile buyer who wants a substantial car feels kindly toward any manufacturer who shows a disposition to give the buyer the benefit of saving in overhead.

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PRICE OF A TUG.

TUG & LIGHTER CO. CRITICISED.

SHAREHOLDER'S OUTBURST AT MEETING.

TERMED A DISGRACE.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, held at the office of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., the general managers, this morning, was characterised by criticism levelled at the company by Capt. A. W. Best, a shareholder.

Mr. R. G. Shewan presided, and said: Owing to the depression in business caused by circumstances beyond our control, with which you are all familiar, the result for the 12 months' working is a loss of \$23,658.20 without, however, providing for depreciation.

We have done all that we could in the way of economy and cutting down our expenses consistent with keeping our fleet in a proper state of efficiency, but of course, while the present condition of trade lasts, our running expenses must be disproportionate to our earnings. As to the prospects of a settlement of the present political situation in China and a return to a normal state of trade, you are as well able to judge as I, but it must be admitted that the prospects at present seem very gloomy.

One Vessel Seized.

In spite of everything, however, we feel that there is a real demand for such a Company as ours, and that in ordinary times our cargo boats and tugs would find steady and profitable employment. The rates we obtain are profitable, and we only require a larger volume of business to make a fair return on our capital. We have not let our property run down, and both tugs and lighters are in good repair.

I regret to say that one of our cargoboats, which was chartered by a Chinese Company for work on the West River, has been seized by the Chinese Authorities at Dosing owing to opium having been discovered on board. The matter is in the hands of the British Consul, and, when settled, we shall have to fall back on the Chinese Charterers for any losses we have suffered.

During the year we sold one of our small tugs at approximately cost price, which gave us a small profit on her book value.

I much regret that we have not a better statement to lay before you, but the times are abnormal, and we cannot do better while the demand for our service is so restricted.

I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed, and when this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions from shareholders.

Information Wanted.

Mr. C. P. Marcel seconded, and the resolution was carried.

Capt. A. W. Best rose when the chairman asked if shareholders wished to ask questions, and said he saw by the report that a tug had been sold. He would like to know what it realised.

The chairman: I have just said that the tug was sold for a little over what it cost and gives us a small profit on her book value.

Capt. Best: Yes, but that does not give figures.

The chairman: I don't think it is necessary.

Capt. Best: In the interests of the shareholders I should like to know the amount. I am a shipmaster and I know a bit about these things.

The chairman: It was sold for a little over what it cost.

Capt. Best: Well, why not state the cost?

The chairman: I am not sure that it is in the interests of the Company to do so.

Capt. Best: I don't know about the Company's interests. I am concerned with the shareholders' interests, and I want to know what it cost.

"Disgusting and Disgraceful."

The chairman asked if any other shareholders desired similar information. Apparently none did, and the chairman, addressing

COMMERCIAL RADIO TO MANILA.

SERVICE TO BE STARTED TO-MORROW.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

Of much interest not only to the commercial community of the Colony but to all who look to the future development of wireless telegraphy here, is the announcement we are able to make to-day of a new short-wave commercial wireless service which will be opened to-morrow between Hongkong and the Philippines.

In response to enquiries we learn that this new short-wave service will be operated between the Government here (all the work of transmission and reception being carried on at the Post Office building) and the Radio Corporation of the Philippines, which has its own station in Manila. Further, we learn that the rates to be charged are slightly less than those at present in force for cable messages, and this new service should, therefore, be of much usefulness to Hongkong's commercial community as providing an alternative and cheap telegraphic service with the Philippines.

The Electrical Department of the P.W.D., through its Radio Sub-Department, has carried out the work which will make the service possible, and messages will be received and sent from the Post Office building, a "remote control" operating the transmitter at Cape D'Aguilar.

Support Needed.

This is the first official short-wave length service started here and the opening of the Hongkong-Philippines service marks a very valuable expansion as regards wireless telegraphy in this Colony. It only remains for the commercial and general public to make use of the service to an extent which will justify its inauguration.

We understand that the list of official charges will be made public in to-day's Government Gazette which will be circulated to-morrow.

OLD ETONIANS WAR MEMORIAL.

SCHOOL AT YPRES TO BE FOUNDED.

London, July 21. The foundation stone of the Ypres Memorial School will be laid by Field-Marshal Lord Plumer next Sunday, at Ypres, after the Menin Gate Memorial has been unveiled.

The school has been designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, and will be erected to the memory of 342 old boys of Eton College, who lost their lives in the Ypres salient.

The money for the erecting of the school has been entirely contributed by Etonians and their relatives.—British Wireless.

BRITAIN AND GENEVA PARLEY.

A CABINET MEETING CALLED TO-DAY.

London, July 21. Mr. W. C. Bridgman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who has returned to London from Geneva, was at the Admiralty to-day in consultation with naval experts. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, was also present.

A Cabinet meeting has been summoned for to-morrow.—British Wireless.

THE LATE KING OF RUMANIA.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

London, July 21. The Duke of York will represent the King at a memorial service to the late King of Rumania, to be held at the Greek Cathedral in London on Saturday next.—British Wireless.

C. N. C. ISSUES.

MEN IN ANOMALOUS POSITION.

CANNOT TAKE NEW POSTS.

An extraordinary attitude has been taken up by the China Navigation Company, according to one of the officers who received notice of dismissal from the Company's service on the grounds of refusal of duty, and, who on applying to be signed off the articles, was informed that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire did not propose to release him.

The officers are placed in the anomalous position that, while technically out of employment, they cannot seek another appointment. These recent developments of the C.N.C. dispute are to be discussed at a meeting of the local branches of the Guilds this evening, and it seems likely that the majority of the men will continue to hold out.

At the Guild office this morning, we were informed that there was nothing to communicate, and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire declined to make any statement.

It is understood that the vessels anchored at Kowloon Bay are being removed to safe typhoon anchorages by officers who have accepted the Company's terms.

Letter of Dismissal.

The attitude taken by the Company in regard to signing officers off the articles, makes interesting the letter of dismissal received by the officers, which was couched in the following terms:

"Dear Sir,
We regret that consequent on your refusal of duty your employment with the company has terminated."

"The company have given you full opportunity to consider the position and from now onward vessels will be run with officers who are now in their service, together with others whom they may engage. Vessels which cannot be run will be laid up."

"Any applications for return to the company's service will be considered individually and in relation to the circumstances at the time of such application."

Yours faithfully,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE."

The Company's Intentions.

The intentions of the China Navigation Company consequent upon the issue of dismissal notices, was disclosed to a newspaper representative when in an interview, an official of the Shanghai office of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stated that it had been decided to make the best use of the resources available to the company and to commence running whatever ships were possible at the earliest opportunity, making use of such officers as remained on the ships, and of others whose services might be obtained.

It was obvious that at the present time at least only a proportion of the fleet could be put into operation, and such vessels as could not be used would definitely be laid up till opportunity came for their employment. It was proposed to bring back to Shanghai those vessels of the company the operation of which was based on Shanghai and which now were at Hongkong.

A definite decision had not been arrived at concerning the ships now laid up at the outposts, but it was not improbable, in the event of the officers on the ships refusing to bring them here, that the company would despatch sufficient staff from Shanghai to bring the ships in. It was too early to state exactly what vessels were likely to be put into service, as this was a matter for careful consideration.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ANY TIME.

London, July 21. Sir Phillip Sassoon, the Under Secretary for the Air, stated that a further attempt to make a non-stop flight to India might be made any time when the Air Staff are satisfied with certain tests yet to be carried out, and when meteorological conditions are favourable.—British Wireless.

SOLVIKEN'S MASTER SUCCUMBS.

DIES OF HIS WOUNDS IN HOSPITAL.

A VICTIM OF PIRATES.

A victim of the Blas Bay pirate gang which attacked his ship and shot him down on his own bridge deck, Captain Richard Jentoft, the master of the Norwegian s.s. Solviken, died of his wounds at the French Hospital at 1.30 this morning, although a difficult operation was performed by Dr. Pfister in a last effort to save his life.

Whether Captain Jentoft made any real show of resistance when he was awakened at dawn on Wednesday, to find his vessel in the control of pirates, will never be known exactly, but several shots were heard, and he fell with three bullets in his body, the most serious wound being inflicted by one through the stomach which passed into his spine.

The Second Officer was lying wounded on the bridge at the time, but though he made an effort to do so, he was prevented from going to his captain's assistance.

When the Solviken arrived in the Collyer yesterday morning, Captain Jentoft was immediately carried down to a waiting launch on a stretcher, still conscious, in spite of a considerable loss of blood. He was conveyed at once to the French Hospital, where the best medical skill was enlisted, unfortunately without avail.

Much sympathy will be felt with the deceased captain's relatives.

THE SLAUGHTER OF NICARAGUANS.

LIBERAL LEADER BLAMES REBEL CHIEF.

Managua, July 21. General Moncada, the Liberal leader, says that he lays the entire responsibility for the slaughter of the Nicaraguans who attacked the United States Marines at Ocotal on Sunday, who is reported to have fled to an inaccessible part of the country.

Moncada says that Sandino gave him a written promise to abide by the peace agreement drawn up by the United States representative and recently signed by Moncada, but the ink was scarcely dry when Sandino started for the mountains with a band of desperadoes and proceeded to assassinate his enemies and extort tribute from Liberal and Conservative alike.—Reuter's American Service.

VICTIMS OF DOG BITES.

A HOUSEBOY AND A METER-READER.

A houseboy employed at No. 9, Felix Villas, has been bitten by a dog belonging to the occupants of No. 8. The owner of the dog reports that he had made two unsuccessful attempts to shoot the animal, which is still at large.

A meter-reader employed by the Hongkong Electric Company has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital after being bitten by a chow dog owned by a man named Chow Fat, of the Hop Kee Dairy Farm, Aberdeen. The dog has been sent to Kennedy Town for observation.

CASES OF CHOLERA IN HONGKONG.

BOTH IMPORTED INFECTIONS.

The health report for yesterday gives two cases of cholera, one British and one Chinese, both imported.

There was also a case of enteric and one of puerperal fever, both Chinese.

TO-DAY.

Dollars on demand 1/11.15/16.
Lighting-up 7.09 p.m.

TSINGTAO LIES.

FALSE TALE OF U. S. LANDING.

JAPAN ALSO "INVOLVED."

Tsingtao, July 11.

It would be a courageous scribe indeed who would undertake to "tell the truth about Tsingtao" or any other place in China at the present time, but even a visitor can contradict practically everything that has appeared in the Shanghai papers in reference to the "fall of Tsingtao." For in the more sensational (and Pro-Nationalist papers) we have seen huge headlines announcing "Nationalists Seize Tsingtao," and even in the more sober ones announcements of the landing of 600 American marines. These statements can be denied in toto at the present moment, but it may be of some interest to trace out their origin.

There is (or was) a General Chen at the town of Chengyang, some 25 miles up the railway who staged a premature "go over." The Chinese press and rumour have it that he received a message from Feng Yu-hsiang asking him to turn over to the latter, and Chen brought the matter to his staff, recommending that they should do so. All agreed but one who turned informer, and before Chen's plans could be matured his treachery had been reported to Sun Chuan-fang who took prompt steps. Chen evidently expected support of a material nature from the south across country from Haichow or Hsuehchow, but as such failed to materialize, he was unable to stand. He is reported to have fled by some, by others to have been beheaded but at any rate he has apparently faded out of the picture.

American Motor Ships.

The story of the landing of the American marines is as follows: On the night of July 4, as a precautionary measure the U. S. Beaver was ordered to get up steam. It should be explained that the Beaver and Canopus are submarine parent ships which have been anchored for a month or two in the quiet waters of the inner harbour, using only a small amount of their boiler capacity for auxiliary engines. It had been duly announced in the paper that the Beaver was going out to the outer harbour next day for manoeuvres. In the meantime word of Chen's defection had been passed round and the Chinese as usual got panicky, sending off their families and all their families of submariners moved to the outer harbour, taking up a position just off the front pier in plain sight and easy reach. The very fact of this precautionary move, intended to inspire confidence, has evidently had the opposite effect. It is true that shore leave for all classes was cancelled for a few days but the "landing force" consisted of about a dozen orderlies and messengers who came ashore simply to facilitate communication between the Consulate and shore headquarters with the fleet. The only arms these men were were their automatics and they were evidently ordered by the necessity and after two days discarded them gladly.

Yesterday full shore leave as usual was granted and the sailors of American and British fleets celebrated the same with apparent satisfaction. The only serious inconvenience was the postponement of the ball game fixed for last Saturday, and the 10 o'clock curfew law.

Rare Yarn About Japanese.

We wonder why the papers failed to get the real cock-and-bull story that was current here last week and is still believed by some. This was to the effect that Chang Tsung-chang had hired Japanese troops to take the front line trenches at Chengyang, that the Southerners had attacked them with loss of 500 and with 200 Japanese killed and wounded. Men said to be reliable declared they had seen the Japanese wounded with which their military hospital was filled. It was declared that the Japanese, aghast at the encounter and the possible effects on the general situation were keeping the matter secret and denying it.

But in the meantime it was admitted by the same men that the Japanese military forces had after this supposed encounter proceeded to Tsinan, and that too without opposition.

A letter received from Tsinan yesterday stated that the Japanese, with an eye to business had opened godowns in the city for the storing of goods. Also that they insured the same against loss. Strange to say, the Chinese people were the first to avail themselves of that opportunity. So while the Nationalists in Shanghai are shouting themselves red in the face over Japanese aggression, their "tung pao" brethren in the neighbouring capital are confiding their goods to the keeping of these same Japanese. It might be thought that the much-heralded approach of the Nationalists from the south along the T.P.R. would have filled the Shantungese with heavenly thrills of liberty, equality and fraternity, but unfortunately the acquisitive nature of these same Nationalists has been heralded abroad also. But we may rely on the Shantung sense of humour, which is the keenest in all China. Once they have in their possession a receipt for the properties in Japanese godowns, guarded by Japanese bayonets and machine guns these Shantungese will solemnly join the rest of China in their denunciation of Japanese Imperialism! It's a great country this—N. C. D. News Correspondent.

PRICE OF PETROL REDUCED.

A SUBSTANTIAL "CUT" ANNOUNCED.

OVER-PRODUCTION EFFECT.

Although there has been no formal public announcement of the fact, the local price of gasoline has been reduced here, since the 13th, inst. by \$1.05 per unit of ten gallons, bringing the retail price of spirit down from 90 cents per gallon to 80 cents per gallon.

Confirmation of the above was received by the Telegraph to-day on making enquiries, and we learn that the price reduction affects all brands, the local offices having received instructions to take this step from their home organisations.

Over production of petroleum in the United States is believed to be the reason for the reduction in the price of gasoline. Fluctuation in gasoline prices is quite frequent but so great a change as \$1.05 a case is unusual. It is understood that the reduction is the greatest made since 1921.

The retail prices for Shell Motor Spirit are now as follows:—
Per case (containing two tins) \$7.35
Per two tins (without the case) \$7.20
Per imperial gallon in bulk 80

SHANGHAI'S PARTY TO THE TROOPS.

DURHAMS AND GLOUCESTERS ENTERTAINED.

Shanghai gave the Durhams and Gloucesters a great time at a farewell celebration party held on the racecourse on Sunday afternoon.

Coconut shies, shooting galleries, indeed all the fun of the fair, was introduced for their amusement, and they entered into the spirit of the show in a way which left no doubt of their appreciation.

The sack races and three-legged races provided much amusement, fast times being recorded when heavy army boots found a loophole in the sacks provided. Over three thousand residents of Shanghai watched the proceedings from the Race Club stands.

In the evening an open-air concert was given for the benefit of the troops, and every number was extremely well received.

MARINE COURT CASES.

HEAVY FINES FOR LYING INSHORE.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Lieut.-Commr. G. F. Hele, three masters and 15 mistresses of cargo boats were charged with lying inshore during dark hours. Defendants in all cases pleaded guilty.

His Worship in inflicting fines of \$10, with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment in each case, stated that these breaches of harbour regulations were becoming much too frequent.

Also that they insured the same against loss. Strange to say, the Chinese people were the first to avail themselves of that opportunity. So while the Nationalists in Shanghai are shouting themselves red in the face over Japanese aggression, their "tung pao" brethren in the neighbouring capital are confiding their goods to the keeping of these same Japanese. It might be thought that the much-heralded approach of the Nationalists from the south along the T.P.R. would have filled the Shantungese with heavenly thrills of liberty, equality and fraternity, but unfortunately the acquisitive nature of these same Nationalists has been heralded abroad also. But we may rely on the Shantung sense of humour, which is the keenest in all China. Once they have in their possession a receipt for the properties in Japanese godowns, guarded by Japanese bayonets and machine guns these Shantungese will solemnly join the rest of China in their denunciation of Japanese Imperialism! It's a great country this—N. C. D. News Correspondent.

FENG DECIDES.

CO-OPERATING WITH NANKING.

HANKOW TROOPS ENTRENCH AT KIUKIANG.

CHINKIANG OUTRAGE.

Nanking, July 21.

A large part of the railway shed at Hsiakwan was destroyed by the explosion and subsequent fire on Wednesday. Two trucks containing munitions and others containing petrol were destroyed, a fierce conflagration lasting for several hours.

Officials of the Nanking Government state that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has definitely declared his co-operation with the Nanking party, and that the area of operations will probably be in the vicinity of Nanking in view of the threat of the Hankowites now at Kiukiang.—Naval Wireless.

SOLDIERS DROWNED.

Capsize of a Junk.

Kiukiang, July 21. An officer and twenty soldiers were drowned yesterday when the junk in which they were travelling down river capsized. Large numbers of troops are arriving from Hankow in river craft, and it is rumoured that they have begun to dig trenches round the outskirts of Kiukiang.—Naval Wireless.

FOREIGN HOUSES OCCUPIED.

A Treaty Breach at Chinkiang.

Chinkiang, July 21. Treaty rights have been again set at naught in Chinkiang as the result of a large assemblage of Nationalist troops in the city. Foreign properties are being again occupied and a protest has been lodged.—Naval Wireless.

Shanghai, July 21. There is nothing to report and excepting the occupation of foreign premises in Chinkiang, the Yangtze is quiet.—Naval Wireless.

SILVER FOR TIENSIN.

Questioned in Parliament.

London, July 21. In the House of Commons, replying to an enquiry by Mr. S. P. Viant (Labour) as to whether the Government approved the recent shipment of bullion by foreign banks in Shanghai to Tientsin, in British destroyers, Mr. G. Locker-Lampson explained that two British banks in Shanghai last week were refused a permit by the Nanking authorities to ship silver to Tientsin on the ground of there being an embargo provided for the free importation and exportation thereof, and the illegal prohibition involved the danger of a serious financial crisis at Tientsin, with disastrous results to British interests. The British Minister accordingly consulted the Commander-in-Chief, who gave instructions for the transport of silver by British warships.

The Minister reported that 3,000,000 taels had accordingly been despatched to Weihaiwei by the destroyer flotilla for the banks, on July 20, and 500,000 taels had been shipped to the Yokohama Specie Bank at the same time, at the request of the Japanese Minister.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S INTEREST.

Seeking China's Goodwill.

Honolulu, July 21. The discussion on China's external problems was continued yesterday behind closed doors, at the Institute of Pacific Relations, but three important papers have been published.

In the first Dr. Masato Sawanaga (Japan) is of the opinion that the Pacific is becoming the "centre of the world," and that it will eventually be necessary for the nations bordering the Pacific to recognise the natural right of immigration.

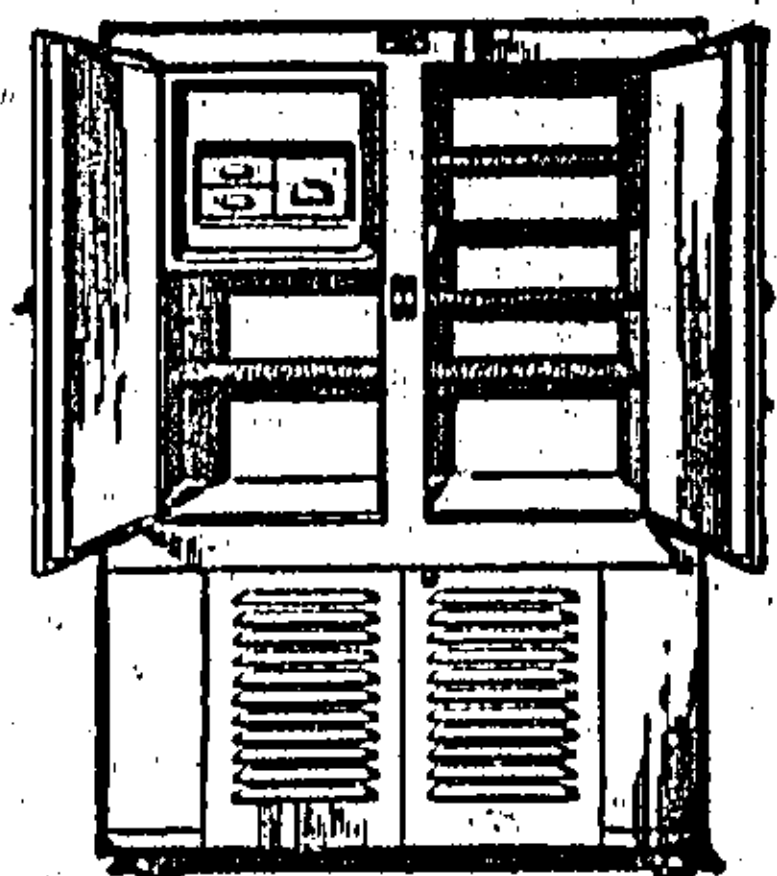
Mr. Walter Naas, the New Zealand Labour leader, author of the second paper, declares that New Zealand's problems are unemployment and land settlement.

Sir Frederick Whyte, former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, was the author of the

(Continued from Page 1.)

Frigo-daire

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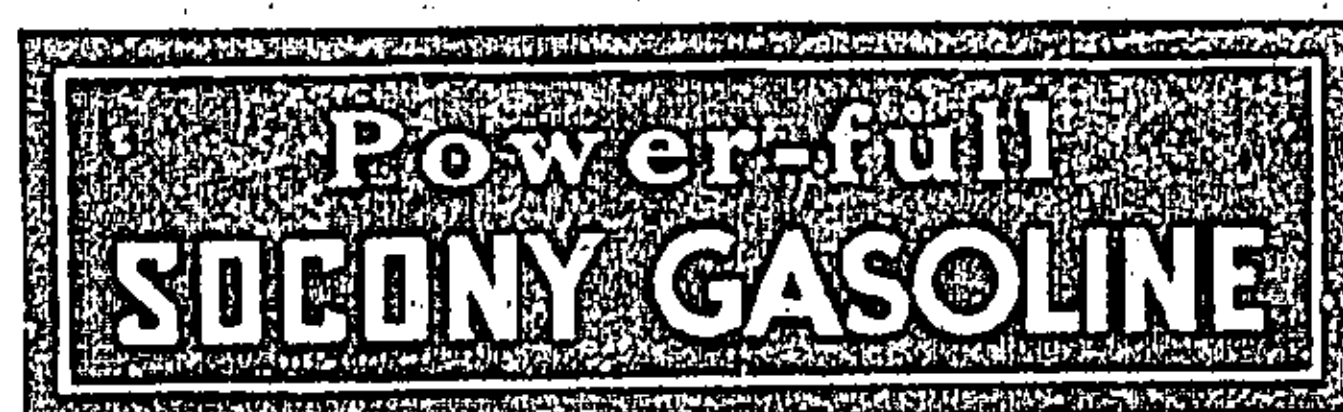
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HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

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REDS AND WHITES.

A WUHAN COUP.

Shanghai, July 21.
A Nanking telegram to hand this morning states that it has been definitely confirmed that a coup is in progress in Wuhan, but whether this means an actual anti-Red move or a bluff to calm down the anti-Red feeling of the military moderates under the Hankow regime still remains to be seen.

It is alleged that General Tang Sang-chi will soon come out to "reorganize" the Government and "kick out" the Reds as a means to whitewash Hankow's policy.

Borodin and the Russians will hide themselves up for the time being.

Tang Yin-tai, the Red Chief of the Army Political Department, has resigned and Mr. Chan Kung-pok, a Cantonese pink, has been nominated to replace him.

The Hankowites have called a general conference to discuss the new situation and they suggest that a Fourth General Congress of Kuomintang delegates should be called to discuss the amalgamation of the Nanking and Hankow Kuomintang headquarters.

General Ho Chien, who has revolted in Hankow and Hanyang, is believed to be a pure anti-Red.

General Feng Yu-hsiang again declares that he is taking his army down Honan to Hankow to help clean up the Hankow Reds.

It is further stated that two regiments of General Feng's troops have arrived at the Wushing Pass.

—Wah Kiu Yat Pao.

Feng's Attitude.

Shanghai, July 21.
A wireless message from Nanking states that Feng Yu-hsiang has agreed to assist the Nanking Government if it is attacked by the Hankow army.—Reuter.

RUBBER PRODUCTION.

DUTCH SCIENTIST'S VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

New York, July 21.

Despite the report that "scientists in the Dutch East Indies have perfected a system of bud-grafting of rubber trees which it is claimed will quadruple the annual yield of rubber, Mr. Thomas Edison declares that he will continue to search for rubber substitutes. He declares that he believes that "enough rubber can be grown in the United States to pull us through any crisis."—Reuter's American Service.

Discovery Described.

London, July 21.
An account of the system of bud-grafting of rubber trees is given in a New York telegram which says that the experiments were based on the late Luther Burbank's theory that the characteristics of the mother tree are contained in the bud. Certain exceptional trees were found to produce large amounts of rubber and the experiments evolved a method of successfully grafting their buds to other trees. The results are said to be marvellous. Trees from which a few pounds of latex were previously obtained are giving in some cases over a hundred pounds a year. Mr. F. R. Henderson, President of the New York Rubber Exchange, is quoted as saying that the application of the scheme will reduce the cost of crude rubber in New York from 25 to under ten cents a pound.—Reuter.

HOMESTEAD SINKING.

AMERICAN STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

London, July 21.
A report from Colombo states that the British steamer Malakuta reports that the American steamer Homestead from Cocanada to New York, in latitude 12.30 north, longitude 72.50 east, is sinking fast. The Japanese steamer Indus Maru is close by.—Reuter.

TAIKOO MAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

THE FUNERAL.

There was a striking expression of public sympathy at the funeral of the late Mr. T. Petersen which took place yesterday afternoon, there being a very large attendance of mourners and sympathisers, mostly from the Dockyard and the China Navigation Company. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle officiated.

In the absence of Mrs. Petersen and children, Mr. N. Macarthur, Inspector and Mrs. E. Bloor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cunningham, Mr. D. Haig and Mrs. A. Craig, all close personal friends of the family, deputised as principal mourners.

Among those present from Taikoo were Mr. K. E. Greig, (Manager), Mr. F. H. Allman Ward, (Chief Engineer), and Mr. R. McGregor, (Secretary). From the C. N. Co. Mr. B. E. Fielder, (Accountant), Mr. M. M. Murray, (Superintendent), Mr. J. R. Kinghorn, (Assistant Superintendent), and Mr. R. Innes, (Marine Superintendent).

Others present from Taikoo were Messrs. T. C. Barclay, D. C. Walsley, H. Dinsley, W. Vetherspoon, W. D. Bell, R. Bell, T. Young, D. Young, J. H. Raptis, J. Mitchell, J. McCubbin, (Sugar Refinery); W. H. McKeechie, A. MacIndoe, J. Finnie, W. Brown, J. E. Hansen, G. Gerrard, A. Ramsay, D. Haig, T. Swan, T. Sloan, and R. C. Wallace.

China Navigation Company representatives included J. Andrew, W. P. Barclay, L. E. Macfarlane, J. McBride, J. Smart, G. McLeod, A. Macdonald, J. W. Robertson, D. Goldie, R. J. Nisbet, D. C. Jones, H. Thomson, E. Williams, W. Roxburgh, and Captain Millar.

Representatives of the Chinese dockyard workers were also present.

Wreaths.

Wreaths were sent by the following:—Mrs. Petersen and two children, Mr. A. Nisbet, Mr. J. Watson, Ralph H. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, and family, Mr. T. J. McCarr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers, Mr. C. S. Cameron, Mr. W. J. Johnston, Mr. Wm. Bell, (junior), Mr. and Mrs. T. Clark, Mr. Wm. Warnock, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. E. McKeechie, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Walsley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hansen and Marjorie, Mr. and Mrs. T. Swan, Mr. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mr. E. A. Howell, Mr. H. Dinsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fraser and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Dransfield, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Speirs, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. D. Haig and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Whyte and Jenny, Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Keown, Mr. K. E. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muirhead and family, Mr. and Mrs. Old, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner, Mr. N. Macarthur, Mr. and Mrs. Laing and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Morrison, also Alex and Ina, Mr. W. D. Bell and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. S. Boulton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bloor, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thirlwell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watherspoon, Mr. John Sloan and family, Mr. C. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mc L. Davies, Mr. T. Hynes, Mr. S. L. Vellenga, and Mr. and Mrs. D. McNeillie.

Other wreaths were sent from the Superintendent's department of the China Navigation Company Limited, "Pals" from the C. N. Co., Taikoo Club Mess, Taikoo Bowls' Section Committee, Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company, C. N. C. Officers, and the Kowloon Dockyard Recreation Club.

CHINA'S PEACE PARLEY.

NANKING ENVOY EXCHANGES VIEWS.

Shanghai, July 21.

According to General Nan Kwai-ching, the Shansi representative in Peking, the visit of the Nanking representative to the northern capital was for the exchange of personal views with General Tang Yu-ting, the Fengtien chief of staff. The report that this representative is an accredited delegate of the Nanking Government to the Peking Peace Parley is definitely denied.

General Nan further stated that he has accomplished very little also during his visit to Peking. His purpose has been to communicate Fengtien's views and suggestions to Shansi and so far he has not received any definite reply.

The Fengtien party is still strongly insisting that Fengtien, Nanking and Shansi should immediately combine together for action against Hankow and Feng Yu-hsiang. General Nan, the Shansi representative, replied that Shansi is quite willing to oppose Hankow but as to action against Feng Yu-hsiang, this step would have to be carefully considered for Shansi is a neighbouring province to Honan and Shensi and a break with Feng would mean war.

General Li Ming-chung, Feng Yu-hsiang's representative at Nanking, has arrived at Shanghai. General Li believes that his chief is determined against the Hankow Reds. Feng has wired to Nanking suggesting that appointment should be given to General Hq Chien, Tang Sang-chi's subordinate who recently started an "anti-Red" coup in Hankow.

Nanking reports indicate that the Shantung war is to be continued. General Li Ching-lin, the Chihli Shantung Pacification Commissioner has left for the front to direct operations against Taisan. Nanking also claims the capture of one full brigade of Shantung troops on the hillside of Shichishan. General Ting Yi-lai, commander of this Shantung brigade is also taken prisoner.—Wah Kiu Yat Pao.

Feng's Peace Party.

Hankow, July 21.

The Wuhan Government received a telegram on Wednesday evening signed by Feng Yu-hsiang, Hsu Chien and H. H. Kung proposing that Wuhan send a representative with plenary powers to Nanking, to meet a similar representative from the Nanking Government for the purposes of settling differences and combining Nationalist China into a unified whole. It is understood that a similar telegram has been sent to the Nanking Government.—Reuter.

LARCENY CASE.

DEFENCE APPLIES FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL.

Before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. McCallum applied for leave to appeal against a decision of the Court in respect of the case in which a Chinese was sentenced by his Worship to six weeks' hard labour on a charge of larceny of a \$50 note from a clerk of the Yau-mat Police Basin.

Mr. McCallum made his application on grounds of facts, remarking that his Worship's decision was against the weight of evidence.

His Worship said that it was a matter of credibility of one of two stories. He would, however, grant the application and the defendant was allowed out on bail of \$750, pending the hearing in the higher Court.

CHOPPED BANKNOTES.

COMPRADORES REPORTED TO BE RELENTING.

With regard to the dispute between the native banks and the compradore departments of the bigger banks concerning the chopping of foreign banknotes, the vernacular press states that several of the bigger banks yesterday seemed inclined to meet the demand of the native banks.

Mr. Wong Shau-yan of the Chinese native bank, Fu Lung, in a chat with a reporter of the Chinese press, remarked that there were two primary reasons why the native banks should not be requested to chop their notes. Firstly, it was very unreasonable to ask the native banks to take the responsibility of any forgery in foreign notes almost to an indefinite period, while the compradore departments of the bigger banks who are also benefited and are in the dealing do not shoulder even a small part of the responsibility. Secondly, there are cases in which it was not proper to chop bank notes as in the case of the American and the Japanese bank notes. The bankers of the above-mentioned two countries disapproved the Hongkong custom of chopping the notes with Chinese characters.

Mr. Wong cited an instance in his own bank, the Fu Lung, stating that in January of this year his bank received a letter from a bank in America requesting the Fu Lung Bank to explain why some American banknotes received from the Fu Lung Bank bore the chop of this native bank. The letter concluded by asking whether that this native bank wanted to advertise its name.

ARBITRATION.

TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND BELGIUM.

Madrid, July 21.

The Spanish Ambassador at Brussels, Senor Palacios, and the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Van der Velde have signed the Hispano-Belgian Treaty of Arbitration, providing for the pacific settlement of all disputes between the two countries.

This semi-officially stated that Belgium and Spain are getting farther away from the League of Nations whose decisions are no more than recommendations with no obligatory character while the Belgo-Spanish Treaty is obligatory and universal in its application.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN OIL.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

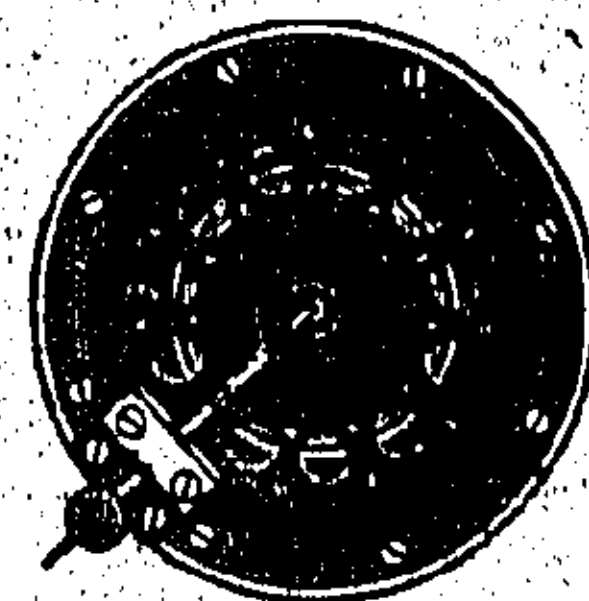
New York, July 21.
The N. Y. Times reports that differences have appeared in the Standard Oil group of companies in regard to the policy towards Soviet Russia. While the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey refuses to use Russian oil until the Soviet has recognised the rights of private property, the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, through Russian contracts, have assured themselves of adequate supplies of oil for their European operations for years to come.—Reuter's American Service.

HAWAIIAN FLIGHT.

A THIRD CONTESTANT ENTERS FOR PRIZE.

San Francisco, July 21.
A third aviator has formally entered the \$35,000 James Dole flight contest to Hawaii on August 12, namely Frederick Alexander Giles, an ex-British air service man, who will fly a Hess Blue Bird Biplane. The other entrants are Art Goebel of Los Angeles and Major Livingston Irving of Berkeley, California.—Reuter's American Service.

SOMETHING NEW!



THE Symphonic PHONOGRAPH REPRODUCER

Will Make Your Old Gramophone Play Like the New Ones Now on the Market.

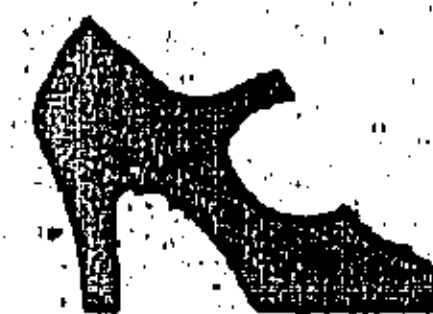
Price \$16.00, Take One Home and Try. Your Money Back if not Satisfied!

at

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

8, Des Vœux Road Central
(Entrance Joe House Street.)
Telephone C. 4048.

LATEST SHOE COVERINGS.



We have just received a shipment of the latest Glace Kid in Champagne, Dark Champagne, Greys and Black.

LET US RE-NEW YOUR OLD SHOES.

ROYAL & CO.

No. 1, D'Aguilar Street.
Opposite Yee Sang Fat Co.
Telephone Central 3237.

METALS

of all kinds especially for ship-building and engineering work. Complete stock. Best Terms. Immediate delivery.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

HING LUNG ST.

Phone Central515.



IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

Nervous debility

frequently is caused by faulty nutrition and can be corrected by a regular course of this lung-healing and body-building food. Ask for



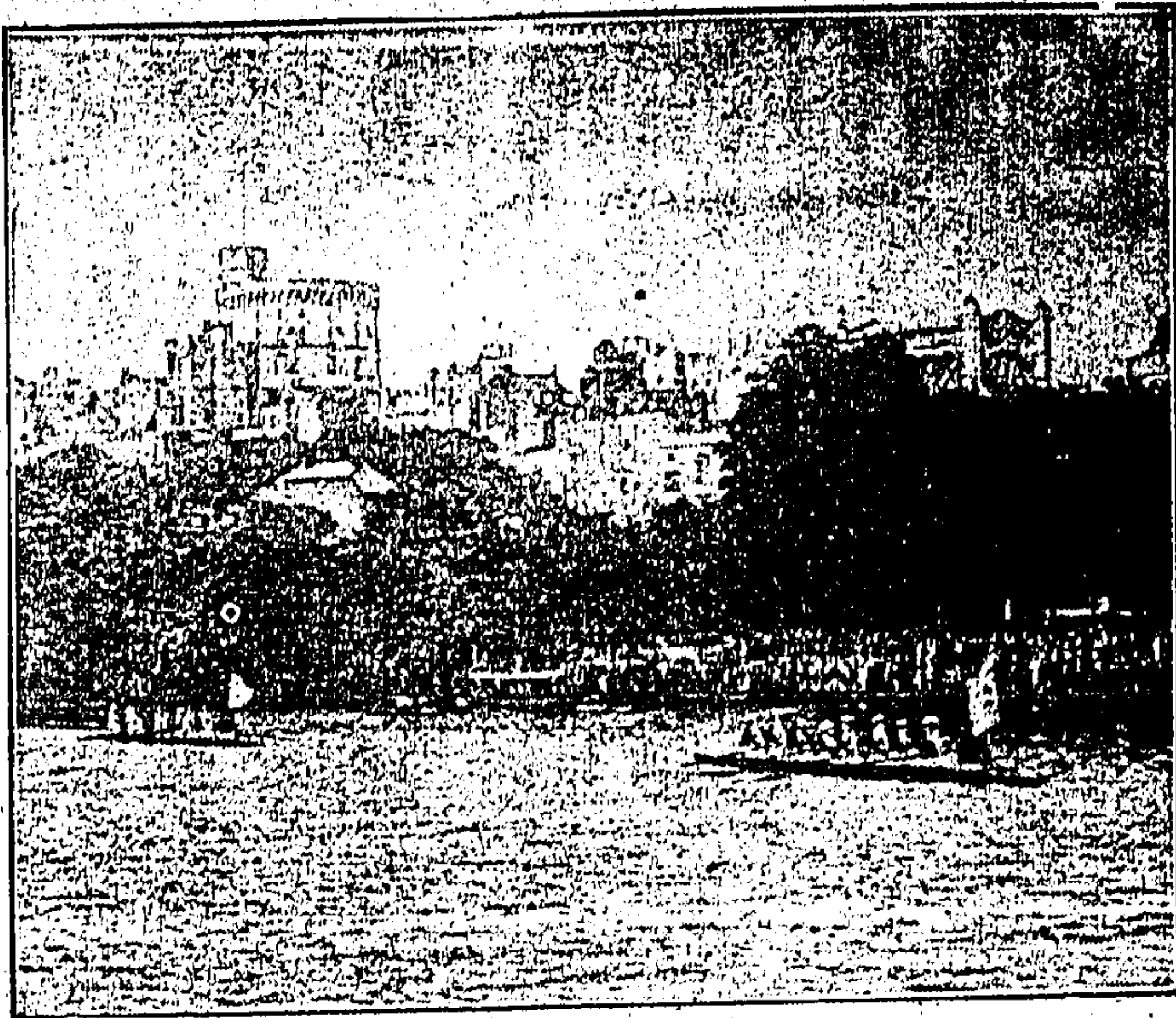
SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life

SALESMAN SAM

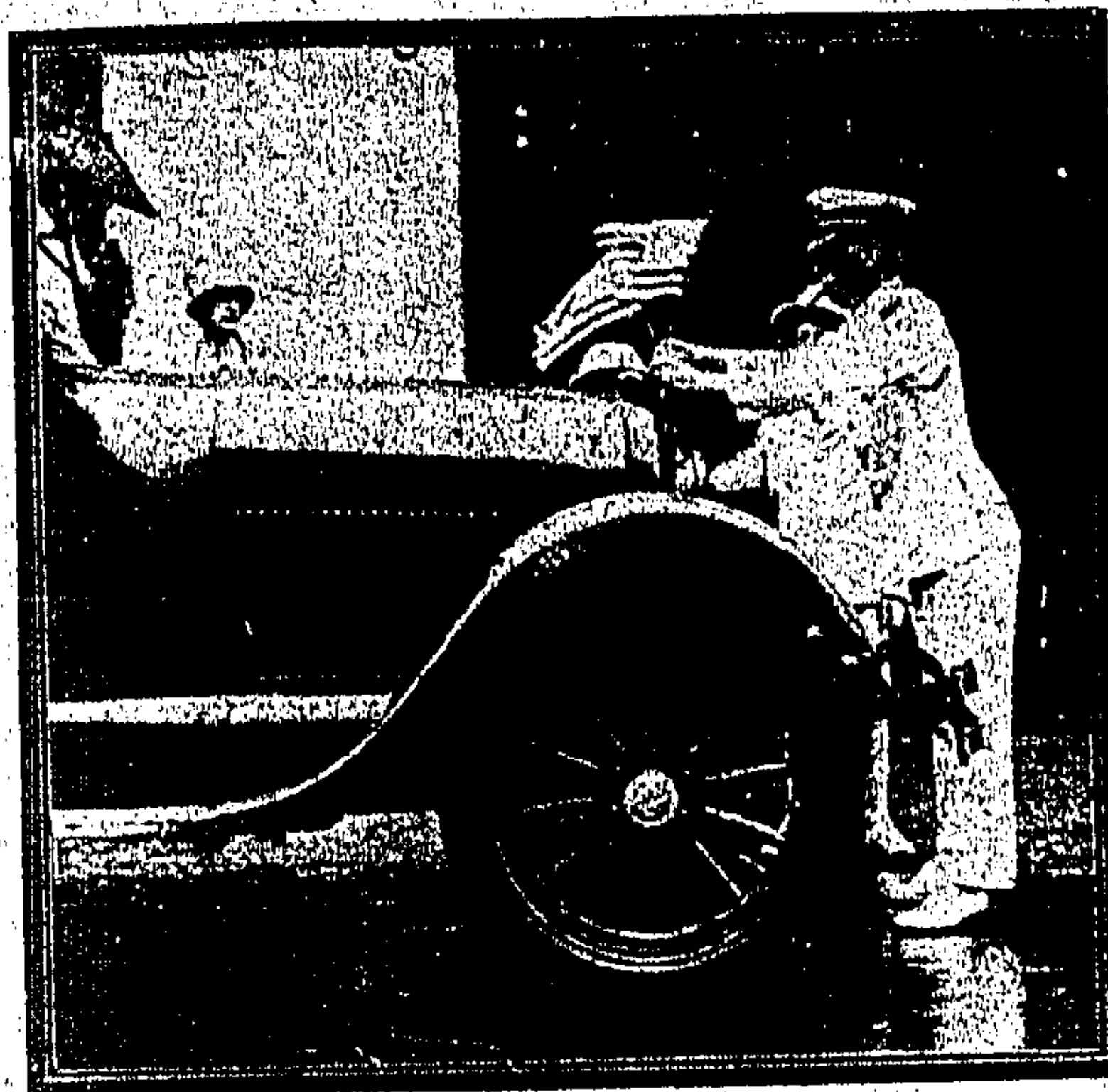


He Always Does

By small



FOURTH OF JUNE AT ETON.—The scene on the Thames during the procession of boats, one of the most picturesque of the ceremonies at the Fourth of June celebrations at Eton. (Times copyright).



FOR THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH."—Rain coming down in a steady stream did not damp the enthusiasm of Shanghai Americans, all who own motors proudly displaying the Stars and Stripes on their radiators.



Summit

Shirts

Made of a fine French Print in neat stripes on white ground.

Flat-setting soft double cuffs. Two soft collars to match each shirt.

\$6.50

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MACKINTOSH
& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building.

Dos Voeux Road.

INSURANCE OF SCHOOL FEES.

Ask

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

for their scheme whereby your child's School Fees are provided by easy instalments during infancy.

and are ASSURED IN THE EVENT OF YOUR DEATH

Telephone C. 1122 or write to the Manager,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

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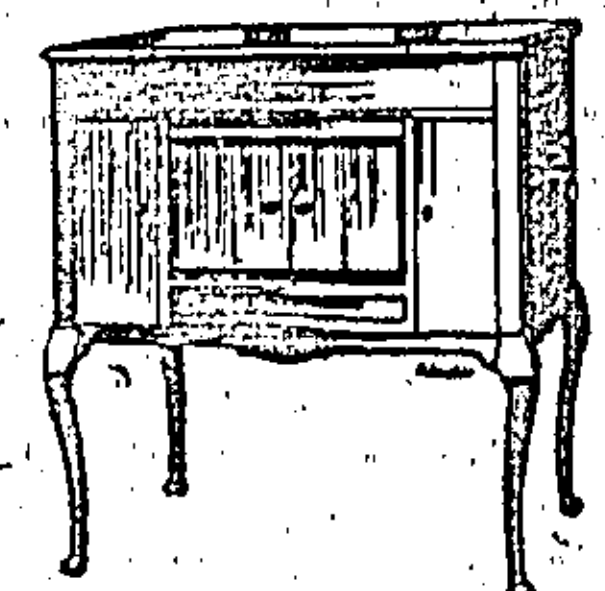
The
**Viva-tonal
Columbia**

CONSOLE MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)

THIS Console model has become the accepted standard in style and value of this new popular type.

The Anderson
Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.



RICH MEN.—New pictures of two of the world's richest men. Above is J. Pierpont Morgan and below George F. Baker, both New York bankers. They were photographed at Cambridge, Mass., where they attended the dedication of the new Harvard Business School.



NEW YORK TO GERMANY.—Mr. Clarence Chamberlin (left) and Mr. Charles Levine, his passenger, photographed at Ling, Kothus, Germany, where they made their second forced landing on their flight from New York to Berlin.



THE COLUMBIA'S FLIGHT.—Our picture shows Chamberlin's "Columbia" at Ling. (Times copyright).

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ALBUM OF 40 VIEWS—\$3.00
FOOT CARDS 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.
BEST SELECTION IN HONGKONG.

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade,

WHITEAWAYS

SPECIAL OFFER IN SHIRTING.

1260 Yards

Striped "Duro" "Dye" and "Tootal" Shirting. Neat stripes in Black and white, Mauve and white, Blue and white etc. Specially Suitable for men's Shirts, Pyjamas etc.

32 inches wide.

SPECIAL
PRICE
TO CLEAR

75 cts.
yard.

CALL EARLY, BEST PATTERNS GO FIRST

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in

The Hongkong Telegraph

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:—

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 102, 216, 226

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL—Victoria Garden. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

FOR SALE.

FOR PICNIC—Always ready, Sandwiches, Roasted Chicken, Beef and Mutton, Cold Ham, Sausages, Lobster, Fish & Chips. Prices Moderate. Hongkong Fish Store, 59, Des Voeux Central.

PREMISES TO LET.

TC LET—One European Flat Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET—Privately owned Garage at Magazine Gap. Apply F. M. Crawford, Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

TO LET—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Furnished flat of three rooms. Only married couple need. Apply. Car to door. Apply Box No. 245, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in A1, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FLATS also **ROOMS**, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4630.

TO LET—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.647, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET—The Bungalow, No. 21, Broadwood Road, Happy Valley, 5 rooms, 2 furnished bedrooms, Small Garden. Garage for small car. Rent \$150. Apply Tel. C.6213.

TO LET—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 16, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, 1st floors; Nos. 15 and 16, 2nd floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 3rd floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

KIMOTO & CO.
42, Wellington Street.
Tels. C.605 and 3237.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDO-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Forty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Monday, the 25th July, 1927, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th July to 8th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1927.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY, CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1927, will be payable on THURSDAY, August 4th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, 3, Chater Road.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd July, to WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order

of the Board of Directors,

L. S. GREENHILL,

Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1927.

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

It is hereby notified that the following persons have been appointed to hold office as from January 1st, 1927:—

LOUIE WAI SUN,

Managing Director.

LOUIE LEUNG,

Treasurer.

LAM MING FAN,

Secretary.

L. G. CHONG,

Manager.

No Purchase contracts can be recognized by this Company unless signed by at least two of its Directors.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,

of the Board of Directors,

LAM MING FAN,

Secretary.
Hongkong, July 18th, 1927.

Theatre Royal

Saturday August, 6th

Monday August, 8th

A. Stok presents

BENNO MOISEWITZ

THE WORLD RENOWNED PIANIST

Booking opens at

Moutries on Monday

July 25th.

Prices \$4, \$3, & \$2.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"**BENLEDI**"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 11th August, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th instant at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1927.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction,

on **THURSDAY and FRIDAY,**

the 4th and 5th August, 1927,

commencing each day at 11 a.m.

with an interval from

1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

At No. 5, Peak Road.

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Curios, etc., etc.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints, Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Lacquered Ware, Barometer, Ornaments, Curios, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc.

Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.

Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Corian Cabinet with Brass Clasps, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese Hall Lanterns, etc., etc.

also

Old English Clocks by G. H. Bernal and John Moore & Sons, London.

One Old Grand Father Clock.

One Safe by Milners.

and

One Safe by Herring Hall Marvin.

and

One Piano Pianola by John Broadwood & Sons with lot of Music Rolls.

and

A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair

Fern and Plants in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Steamship,

"**MATSUMOTO MARU**"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th July, 1927, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesday and Friday, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong 18th July, 1927.

MRS. SEKAI

MASSAGE

2nd Floor

2, Duddell Street, Hongkong.



MOTHER'S HELP AND THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

When father brings home Baby's Own Tablets there are no misgivings on mother's part or fears and tears on the part of the children, because medicine-giving and medicine-taking become but pleasant pastime in the home where they are used.

Mothers who once adopt these Tablets in the family never afterward resort to the harsh nauseating oils and powders that grip and torture the little ones, nor to the so-called "soothing" preparations that so often contain poisonous opiates.

Baby's Own Tablets

are guaranteed absolutely pure and harmless even to the youngest or most delicate infant. Their action is thorough but gentle. They quickly reduce fever, correct indigestion, cure colic, prevent constipation, check diarrhoea, relieve cramp and colds, expel worms, allay teething pains almost as if by magic, quiet the nerves and bring calm, health-promoting sleep in a perfectly natural way.

Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

A Grenadier Guardsman named Skiller was found shot in the head soon after he had gone on sentry duty at Windsor Castle, on June 22. A rifle was by his side. He was taken to hospital, but died soon after admission.

AN ARTILLERYMAN'S BRAVERY.

GOLD WATCH FOR SAVING LIFE IN HUANGPU.

An interesting ceremony took place on Monday, when Mr. S. Fessenden, on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Council, presented a gold watch suitably inscribed to Sgt. G. Martin, Royal Artillery, for gallantry in saving life. The circumstances of his brave act are as follows:

At Shanghai on June 1, 1927 at about 9 p.m. Sgt. Martin, while walking along the river front, saw a foreign woman throw herself into the river from the Peking Road Jetty. Sgt. Martin immediately plunged in after her and, after swimming some 70 to 80 yards, reached her, and, in spite of a struggle on the part of the woman, succeeded in holding her up until the arrival of a sampun which had put off from the shore. The woman, now unconscious, was got on board the boat, and recovered after respiratory treatment by Sgt. Martin.

FIRE AT ILOILO.

BUSINESS HOUSES IN MAIN STREET SWEEP.

Iloilo, July 17. Fire of unknown origin swept four business houses from Iloilo's main street late last night. The blaze started, it is believed, at No. 6, Calle Basa in a two storey frame building occupied by Tio Hock. This building and four adjacent buildings were completely destroyed.

Parisian addicts of the Charleston and Black Bottom develop an unconscious shuffling gait that distinguishes them from other pedestrians, a Paris critic says. That Americans seem immune to the influence he attributes to the prevalence of sport in America, which provides an easy, graceful carriage.

G. R.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

FRAUDULENT CONVERSION.

On the 8th May, 1927, **IU PO LUN**, an employee of the KIEN TJANG HAN firm of 126 Wing Lok Street absconded from the above address, having on various dates prior to that date obtained large sums of money from the said firm by fraud.



C. I. D. Circular No. 2.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1927.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a warrant has been issued for arrest of **IU PO LUN** and a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprit.

Reward to be valid for 6 months from July 1st, 1927.

Description. **Iu Po Lun** aged 31 years, 5 ft. 4 in. in height, very stout, short-sighted wearing glasses, speaks good English dressed in European clothing, Hongkong Born, parents natives of Pun U District.

(Sd.) **E. D. C. WOLFE,**

Captain Superintendent of Police.

What Film

would you like to see again?

On Tuesdays and Wednesdays in August

are

REVIVAL NIGHTS AT THE QUEEN'S

And patrons are voting as to which pictures they would like brought back

The leaders to date are:—

MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE	64	Votes
THE MERRY WIDOW	49	"
BROWN OF HARVARD	33	"
THE MAN ON THE BOX	30	"
FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE	28	"
THE WHITE SISTER	26	"
THE DARK ANGEL	20	"
SALLY, IRENE & MARY	16	"
THE SEA BEAST	15	"

There are 12 other films with less than ten votes apiece.

We regret we are unable to get "The Sheik."

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Madison	July 24.
Straits	Pooksang	July 25.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	July 25.
Straits	Garbata	July 26.
Japan and Shanghai	Hakusan Maru	July 29.
Straits	Kamo Maru	July 29.
Manila	Empress of Canada	August 1.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Samshui and Wuchow	Kochow	Fri, July 22, 4 p.m.
Tourane	Chung Kong	Fri, July 22, 4 p.m.
Haiphong	Mingsang	Fri, July 22, 6 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Tilawa	Sat, July 23, 11.30 a.m.

Letters 12.30 p.m.

Parcels 12.30 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles

Macedonia Sat, July 23, 2.30 p.m.

Kowloon P. O. Sat, July 23, 2.30 p.m.

Parcels 2.30 p.m.

Registration 2.30 p.m.

Letters 2.30 p.m.

G. P. O. 2.30 p.m.

Parcels 2.30 p.m.

Registration 2.30 p.m.

Letters 2.30 p.m.

(Due Marseilles 19th August)

Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Victoria

Tyndareus Sat, July 23, 2.30 p.m.

Registration 2.30 p.m.

Letters 2.30 p.m.

G. P. O. 2.30 p.m.

Parcels 2.30 p.m.

Registration 2.30 p.m.

Letters 2.30 p.m.

(Due Victoria, B.C. 10th August)

Saigon Sat, July 23, 2.30 p.m.

Shanghai and Europe via Siberia. Antenor Sat, July 23, 2.30 p.m.

Shanghai Sun, July 24, 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow Sun, July 24, 9 a.m.

</



AN occasional dressing with Zam-Buk preserves and beautifies the hair and keeps the whole scalp sweet and healthy.

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**IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS**

AN ART COLLECTIONS FUND.

BRITISH PURCHASE OF MASTERPIECES.

OUR NATIONAL TREASURES.

At the annual meeting of the National Art Collections Fund, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, Sir Robert Witt presided, and was supported by Lord Lee of Fareham.

The Chairman said that during the past year there had been magnificent progress in their membership. The society ended 1925 with 4,148 members, and to-day there were over 6,000. He attributed that recruitment to a more general and widespread interest in art itself and to a greater sense of personal responsibility for the art treasures of this country. They were no longer content to leave the work to others, or even to the Government; they were proud to take a hand in it themselves. But the real strength of a society like theirs did not lie in the total of their membership, but in what that membership represented in personality, character, and enthusiasm. The time was when England led the world in the pursuit of art and beauty, both public and private. To-day that proud position was slipping away. The country needed benefactions, large and small, in the interests of art. America, though only a beginner, was not upon the chase.

Referring to the recent Flemish Exhibition, he said it brought out one fact, among others, that this country must take to heart. He referred to the want of elasticity that cramped and confined some of the activities of the national museums and galleries. Other Governments, like those of France, Belgium, and Austria, were able to lend to England from their national treasures. Our museums could not reciprocate. The British Museum might not lend at all. The National Gallery and the Tate Gallery could only lend within these islands. Legislation in this direction was overdue. Again, there was much to be done here in the teaching of art history and scientific methods of criticism. Almost alone among the great civilized nations, this country offered, neither at her universities nor elsewhere, any adequate teaching of the study of art as opposed to its practice—painting and sculpture. A school of art history was urgently needed where students might be trained to become directors of galleries and museums, teachers of art and critics, as they were trained abroad. With reference to modern art, and the modern art of this country in particular, it needed all the support that they, as individuals, could give it.

Public Opinion.

Lord Lee of Fareham said it was of immense importance to have a great and growing body of public opinion behind a society of that kind. When public opinion could be brought to bear upon the Treasury, they would find that the Treasury would become much more amenable. He saw no reason why the subsidy to the National Gallery should not be raised to at least £25,000 a year. He believed if it were proposed it would go through without any opposition, and that not a dog would bark, either inside or outside the House of Commons. There was a chance for Mr. Churchill to demonstrate whether the interest which he professed in art was really genuine and productive. He (Lord Lee) felt that during the otherwise unfortunate period when they had a Socialist Government it was much more receptive to ideas about art and the support of art than those which preceded or followed it.

He hoped that, as a general policy, the fund would always go for masterpieces and not fritter away its resources upon things which were of comparatively little worth. In any event, it was quality that counted and not pedigree. He could not see that it

GLASGOW MAN SENT TO PRISON.

"ONE OF CLEVEREST THIEVES IN LONDON."

I am of opinion that this man is one of the cleverest hotel thieves in London, said Detective Dennis, when John Graham, a young hotel porter, pleaded guilty at the Marylebone Police Court to stealing jewellery, &c., to the total value of £760, belonging to guests at a private hotel at Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Graham also admitted stealing £25 from 22 gas meters at the same hotel.

Detective Dennis said the prisoner was a porter at the hotel, and while the guests were at dinner he "made a clean sweep of everything." About £500 worth of the stolen jewellery had since been recovered.

In March 1926, he added he was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court, to 12 months for burglary, and in January 1921, he was sentenced at Perth to three months for stealing money and jewellery.

Replying to the Magistrate the officer said the prisoner had been the cause of numerous complaints during the past twelve months. He was discharged from the Creighton Hotel, Bedford Place, for dishonesty, and absconded with £11, 10s. from the Marlborough Hotel, Lancaster Gate, last November. In each instance he had obtained employment either without references or with fictitious references.

He was a Glasgow man, and was arrested at Church Street in Shropshire.

Mr. Hay Halkett sentenced him to twelve months imprisonment, and fined him £100, or a further three months on another charge.

EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS.

VALUE OF RESEARCH.

The Medical Research Council have issued a Memorandum on the Dogs' Protection Bill, now before Parliament, in which they declare it to be their considered and unanimous judgment that the Bill would place an insuperable and permanent barrier across some of the chief paths of progress in medical research for the maintenance of health and the diminution of disease and pain.

The Memorandum deals in some detail with the special value of dogs for medical research, and gives a number of recent examples of advances in medical science which have been due to experiments on dogs. The Council state that the danger of stolen dogs, after legitimate or illegitimate transfer from owner to owner, being used for experiment would become negligible at once if some of the many thousands of stray dogs that are unclaimed or abandoned were made available for painless experiment. The Council urge that the Dogs Act, 1906, should be amended by the repeal of section 3 (5), so that the police might have power to transfer stray and unsaleable dogs remaining unclaimed by any owner to a suitable authority approved by the Home Office for the purpose of experiment under the existing law and Home Office regulations.

mattered where a picture or a great work of art came from or to whom it belonged in the past so long as it was a great thing in itself. Still less did he care what great artist's name was attributed to it if it was a bad thing in itself. Let them not stress too much the exodus of works of art from this country. It was true that many had gone; but many also were coming in all the time. They seldom heard anything about those. Some of the things that had gone from this country abroad—very often most expensive things—they need regret very little; they were by no means the priceless pearls of our artistic patrimony.

BRITAIN MORE SOBER NOW.

LORD DAWSON'S ATTACK ON PROHIBITION.

LOCAL OPTION TYRANNY.

In the House of Lords last month the Bishop of Liverpool's Bill for Local Option in England and Wales was severely attacked by Lord Dawson of Penn. the King's physician.

Under the Bill, areas with a population of over 50,000 would be entitled to declare for No Change, disinterested management on the lines of the Carlisle experiment, or No-Licence, with the proviso that an area voting for No-Licence or reorganisation, while free to change from the one to the other, would not be able to return to competitors commercial ownership.

"It is really an outrage to call this country a non-sober country. We are, broadly speaking, a sober country," said Lord Dawson in the course of his speech.

Local option is so tyrannical that it will never achieve public support for its success, he declared. There is an element of duress in it which is hostile to the feeling of this nation. Let us get away from this state and threadbare principle.

Less Drunkenness Than America.

It was unlikely, he said, that civilised people could ever banish fermented liquors. They were too easy to make, and it was impossible to draw out of people something which had been woven into the fabric of their life for countless centuries.

We have only to go to the theatres, the cinemas, and to bank holiday parties to observe that the amount of actual drunkenness is extraordinarily little, he continued.

You will see, as I have seen, far less drunkenness in this country than in America.

Lord Dawson gave the result of a number of inquiries he has recently made. Three years ago, he stated, of the patrons of a number of large popular restaurants, 75 per cent. drank no alcohol at all, and three-quarters of the remainder drank only light wine or beer.

To-day the percentage of abstainers had increased to 83 in one restaurant and 93 in another.

Another inquiry, conducted from a London hospital, showed that out of 1,600 unskilled labourers, 90 per cent. under 35 years of age and 71.5 per cent. over 35 years of age were abstainers or temperate drinkers.

It also showed that 51 per cent. under 35 years of age and 22.5 over 35 years of age were total abstainers.

What really matters is what people do under 35 years of age, he said, commenting on the increase of total abstinence under that age.

People say the older men have grown into it. That is a complete fallacy. People do not become drunken or temperate once they have acquired temperate habits up to 35 years of age, except under stress of circumstances.

Why People Are Becoming Sober.

Our people are becoming more sober. What has produced the change. Better houses, widening of taste and interests, a constant desire to be out in the country, great companionship of women with men, the culture of fitness, and the fact of women being more athletic and more suitably clothed has encouraged the desire for physical fitness in men.

There you have the key to what could be done to secure the temperance reform we all desire.

Improve education, housing, and improve the chances of playing games, and being out of doors, and I am perfectly sure that within years—especially if health lectures are carried out throughout the country, not by fanatics, but by people who will teach a man to take alcohol where it is

MONEY-LENDERS' WILE.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF FAMILY HOLIDAY.

Regardless of sentiment or good taste, money-lenders are now trying to secure new victims by appealing to parental affection.

They are well aware that at this period of the year, with the children soon due home from school for the summer vacation, parents are often hard put to it to provide the necessary funds for a seaside holiday, and so they are sending out circulars offering to lend "pounds for guineas."

All these sharks write to their prospective victims from good addresses in the West End of London, and to make an impression still further use elaborate "note-paper. Always is use made of those insidious phrases with regard to money being lent on "promissory note alone" and "in strict confidence."

"There is no such thing as 'confidence' known to a money-lender," writes a correspondent to a Home paper who adds:

Some years ago, as an experiment, I wrote to six money-lenders, whose names I selected at random from advertisements. Ever since then I have been inundated with money-lenders' circulars, not from these six alone but from people I have never heard of and who certainly have never heard of me, for my name does not appear in any directory.

These circulars have come not only from London but also from Dublin, Newcastle, and Manchester—a fact which would appear to indicate that for all their boasted secrecy money-lenders have an organisation for the distribution of the names of people likely to fall victims to their wiles.

Clergymen in particular are being badgered just now, and one resident in Hertfordshire reports the receipt of four circulars by one post from "philanthropists" who are anxious to lend him anything from £100 to £10,000 on his "simple note of hand."

BURMA UNIVERSITY.

GIFT OF £100,000 FROM OIL COMPANY.

Sir John Cargill, presiding at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Burmah Oil Company, in Glasgow, said the directors had offered £100,000 to establish a college of mining and engineering in the new Burma University.

Sir John stated that some of them might be aware of the movement which after years of incubation had at last succeeded in securing for Burma its own University. The Government had made itself responsible for the cost of part of the scheme, but the State aid available was not sufficient. The board of directors were fully conscious and appreciative of the benefits which the company has secured from association with the country, and felt that an opportunity presented itself of marking the appreciation by helping to advance the higher education of their friends in Burma. The directors' offer was for the establishment of a college of mining and engineering to be associated in some way with the name of the company.

Sir Frederick Gardner, a shareholder, said the gift was a peculiarly fitting direction in which they could give further testimony of their deep interest and sympathy with their great Eastern dependencies.

good for him and not to take alcohol where it is bad for him—you would appeal to the hearts and convictions of the people and obtain a far greater measure of success in the campaign for temperance than in the provision of such a measure as this.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

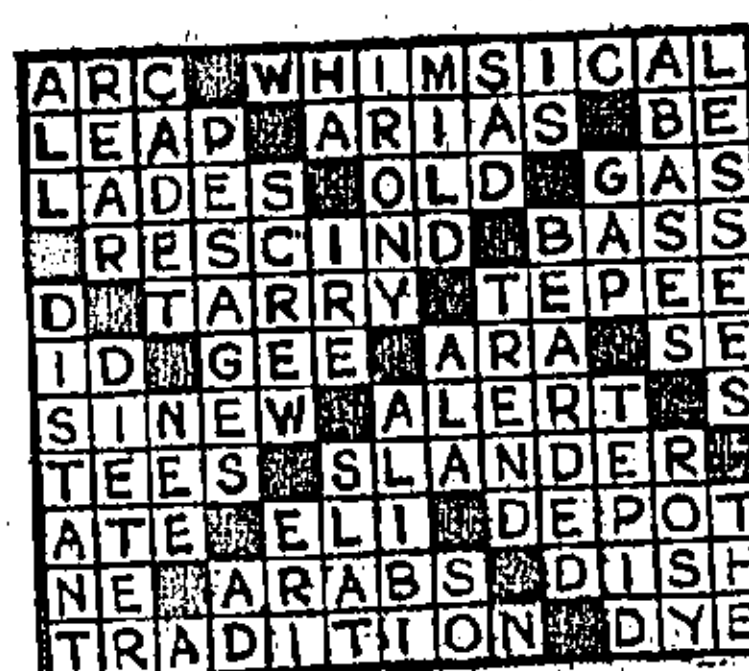
1. Turf.
4. Edges of a roof.
8. Honey gatherer.
11. Wintry.
13. Mellow.
15. Tiny sprites.
16. Last.
17. Single things or persons.
19. Penning in a chimney.
20. Student of natural history.
23. Exclamation of inquiry.
25. To imitate.
26. Child.
27. Constellation.
28. Italian river.
29. Woman attendant on a passenger boat.
33. General term for manes, booms or galls.
35. One who tells falsehoods.
36. Rapid from age.
37. Hackneyed.
40. Foreigners.
42. To keep.
43. Two lives.
44. Loves to excess.
45. Guided.

Vertical.

1. Feminine pronoun.
2. To lubricate.
3. To consecrate.
4. Bar for slackening threns in a loom.
5. Morindin dye.
6. Printer's measure.
7. Strong boxes.
8. The middle part of a square sail.

9. Pads of felt for rubbing out chalk.
10. Snake-like fish.
12. Bill of fare.
14. To, colour delicately.
18. Satiates.
19. Living.
20. The woolly surface of cloth.
21. Disciple of religion.
22. Opposite of high.
24. Possesses.
27. Ethereal.
29. Auction.
30. Tendency.
31. Ceremonies.
32. To emit.
36. Perched.
38. Collar ornament.
39. To finish.
41. Therefore.
42. Second note in scale.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



CHEWING GUM GROWS SCARCE.

U. S. DEMAND MENACES SUPPLY.

American flappers and their assistants in the enjoyment of gum chewing have nearly knawed their way through the forests of Central America and Mexico, and are now merrily ravaging the tropical jungles of Borneo and far off Java says a Washington despatch of the Associated Press.

The extent of the performance of their teeth on the scented and sweetened substance into which industry transfers the exotic tree sap has just been seriously investigated by the commerce department.

Chewing gum, it appears, was once based exclusively upon chicle, a rubber like substance derived from the various species of the sapodilla tree, a Central American plant growing northward from the Amazon valley to the limit of the tropical forest. But the years of exploration have wiped out the easily accessible tree stands, and the demand for new supplies has occasioned drafts upon a Netherlands Indian product known as "jelutong," or "pontianak."

The tapping of the trees for their sap has the eventual effect of killing them in Java as in Central America, and season by season, the gum producers must drive their operations deeper into the jungles until at last extinction of the species is threatened. So the problem is being studied, and it appears likely now that the wild forest workings will be replaced with plantations.

"Already there exists some apprehension on the part of con-

A GAY LOCHINVAR OF THE AIR.

LOVER KIDNAPS GIRL BY AEROPLANE.

At New York, Miss Noreen Burke, a pretty San Diego girl, accepted an invitation to go flying with Mr. Charles J. Lavotte, an airman 30 years of age whose marriage proposal she recently rejected.

With her was her fiance, Dr. John Steen. Mr. Lavotte got rid of the doctor by strategy asking him to get out of the plane to inspect part of the landing gear.

As soon as the doctor was clear of the machine the airman opened up the throttle and was off into the unknown with the girl of whom he had told a friend beforehand: "Once I get her into my plane she will marry me or we shall die together."

When last seen the lover was speeding with his fair prisoner towards the California desert.

FORCIBLE "BOBS."

ACTION BY SCHOOLGIRLS.

Mexico City, July 15. Normal school girls with bobbed hair are catching unbobbed girls and forcibly applying the shears to their tresses.

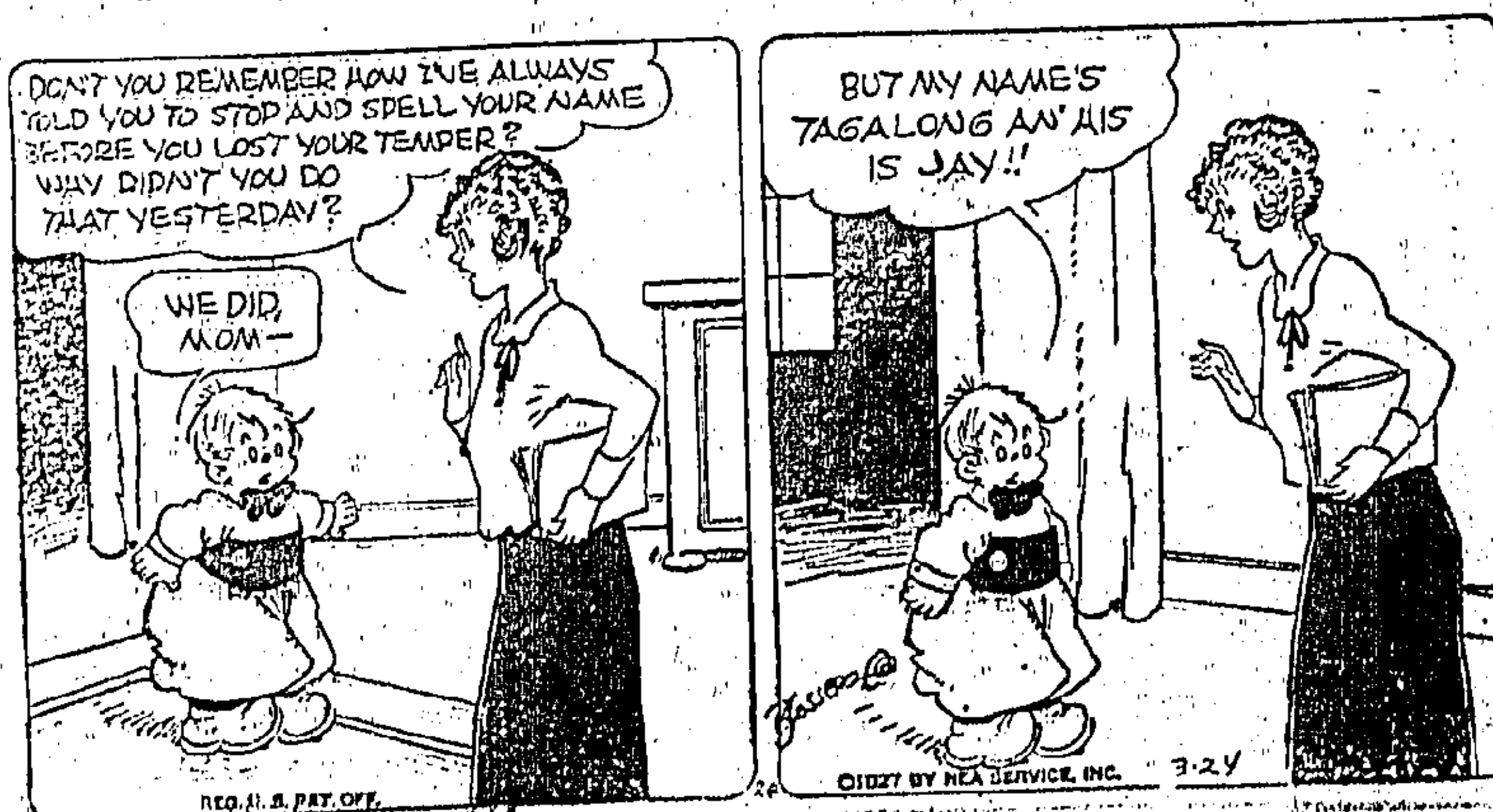
Parents of the bobbers are complaining, and the school authorities are expelling the bobbers.

sumers," the commerce department gravely noted, "regarding the future supplies of the original chicle." It is reported that certain manufacturers are already considering plantation production to insure their future needs.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

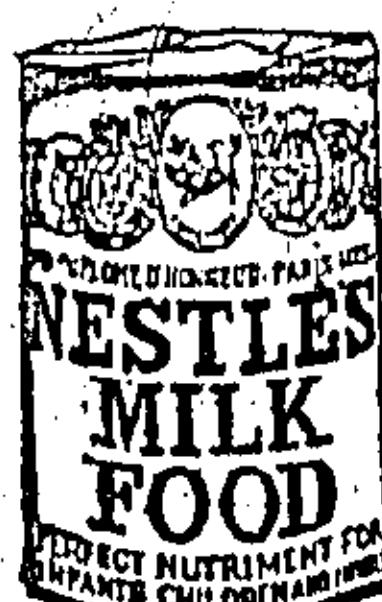


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CRAWFORD'S
LADIE'S
SHOE
SALE

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LADIES' SALON

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Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1927.

SUPER-TAXATION.

There is an interesting side-issue of the Nanking Government's taxation scheme, which Sir Henry Pollock has characterised as a breach of the treaties with China. It concerns British trade in general, and Hongkong's commerce in particular, but is more concerned with the petty traders. There is yet the greater question of whether or not these taxes will be paid by British merchants, and as Hongkong does a transshipment trade more than a direct import or export commerce, it may be that we will not be so largely affected as certain other ports on the coast. Certainly, it appears that the big foreign houses who do business here will not be so closely concerned as the Chinese small traders, for it is in connexion with the manufacture of goods, or what one may term local industries, rather than transshipment cargo, that the pinch will be felt when super-taxation operates. The imposition on luxuries is going to affect at least one branch of commerce involving big interests in Hongkong, that is sugar refining, for sugar is admittedly considered a luxury in China. With a super-tax on sugar, the Chinese will be unable to purchase as much as they would like to, and even if they fall back on coarse, local production, that will mean a big drain on their resources. What it may mean is the virtual killing of the sugar trade in Chinese territory itself. Yet that merely illustrates the effect which is possible on every type of import that the taxes are designed to include, and shows how penny wise and pound foolish the Nationalist administration is proving itself. There are many native industries which will be badly hit, such as ginger preserving or the manufacture of fire-crackers, peculiarly local operations which have become world-known, and in which a steadily growing business is being done all over the globe.

We heard it suggested the other day that Hongkong might come in now and make up for some of this strangulation that the Nationalist policy is likely to cause. Ginger may be preserved here on a very much larger scale than at present, and a big export business built up. It requires, however, the growth of the herb here on a vast scale, but may give our New Territories enthusiasts something to think about. It may be a chance for courageous enterprises. The same with the cracker manufacturing trade, which meets an important demand abroad, though the local requirements necessarily

place restrictions on the method of production which will make costs of manufacture higher than in Chinese territory. Yet we have heard it rumoured that the project of a large-scale output is being discussed by interested parties. Perhaps Hongkong capitalists will find in the threatened super-taxation in China an opportunity to foster hitherto neglected local industries. Nanking may in the end tax most of China's trade out of existence, or lower its tariffs when it realises what the effect of the heavy impositions is likely to be; but it is an ill wind which may yet blow a little good to this Colony—a side issue to the problem which has some very interesting possibilities.

The Latest Piracy.

Not since the naval expedition to Bins Bay in March of this year has there been a piracy like that which took place on the Norwegian coaster steamer Solviken, and which was fully reported in yesterday's Telegraph. There was a veritable epidemic of piracy, just before that, involving the steamers Hsinfung, Sunning, Seang Bee and Hopsang, and it was on the day following the last-named outrage that the naval authorities here carried out a punitive raid in the hope that Bias Bay would no longer be made the base of piratical operations. But scarcely four months have passed by ere a gang of pirates, boarding a foreign-owned steamer at Hongkong, carried out a desperate enterprise, brooking no resistance and taking extreme measures to prevent any, and get away to safety by landing at the famous, rendezvous. One is compelled to ask the obvious question as to whether either Hongkong or Canton is going to take official action against this gang, for it is apparent that the lesson of March has not been learned and that a further punishment should be inflicted. If the authorities of Canton were exercising effective government control over the whole of the territory they claim to administer they would themselves take every measure necessary to bring the perpetrators of the latest outrage to book, for we imagine that there should be no great difficulty in tracing those disposing of such a large quantity of gold bullion as the pirates managed to seize. We shall await news of this feature of the piracy with much interest. And meanwhile, there will be the heartiest sympathy extended to the relatives of the Captain, who has succumbed, and to the other officers of the vessel who suffered such severe injuries. The fact that the pirates boarded at Hongkong leads one to wonder what manner of search was carried out, and whether this part of the Anti-Piracy Regulations are being consistently carried out. A boat which loads nearly 400 Chinese passengers for Saigon ought to have been subjected to the usual search, and it will be interesting to know whether such was the case.

CHINESE KILLED BY
MOTOR-LORRY.ACCIDENT OUTSIDE
KOWLOON HOTEL.

While sitting in a rattan chair which was placed on the pavement outside the Kowloon Hotel, a Chinese was severely injured through a Morris motor-lorry backing into him.

The incident occurred at 7.30 last night, and the man was taken into the Kowloon fire station and later transferred to the Kowloon Hospital for attention.

He died shortly after admission to the hospital.

According to a report made to the police by Mr. H. F. White, manager of the Kowloon Hotel, the man was employed as a kitchen storekeeper in the hotel.

The number of the lorry is given as 8880.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, July 21.
Paris	124
Brussels	34.93
Amsterdam	12.11
Berlin	20.43
Copenhagen	18.15
Helsinki	12.50
Oslo	12.50
Stockholm	12.50
London	100
Buenos Aires	47
Bucharest	805
Shanghai	207
Yokohama	111.7/32
New York	48.15/32
Geneva	25.21
Milan	89.5/10
Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	18.78
Prague	103.10/18
Madrid	28.4/4
Athens	5.39
Rio	5.27/22
Bombay	1/5.21/32
Hongkong	2.0/4
Silver Spot	26.1/18
Silver Forward	26 1/2

—British Wireless.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU SHOULD FORGIVE MANY THINGS IN OTHERS, BUT NOTHING IN YOURSELF.—Aristotle.

The typhoon is situated about 200 miles N.E. of Manila, moving W.

Among departures for the north by the s.s. Mishima Maru to-day was Mr. E. Grimble.

The local weather report up to noon to-morrow, issued by the Royal Observatory, is: East winds, fresh; cloudy, squally, rain.

Mr. L. B. Wood, a visitor residing at the Hongkong Hotel, reports the theft of a Kodak camera from his room on Monday.

Owing to the fact that shipping has ceased above Ichang, says the Chinese press, the price of rice has risen to more than \$50 per picul.

Seven cages still are up in Chinese territory and vacant, too, it is believed, for violators of the boycott against Japanese goods, says a Shanghai paper.

Money and jewellery to the value of \$254 was stolen from No. 2, New Street on Tuesday. A report has been made by the principal tenant to the police.

According to the Chinese papers, there now are only 17 serviceable locomotives on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, out of 33 which it originally owned.

A servant boy employed at No. 39, Sing Wo Road, Wongneichong, stole clothing, jewellery, a gramophone, and records from his master, which is stated to be worth \$253.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 15 arrivals and 14 departures, of which seven and seven respectively were British; leaving 74 vessels in harbour British 35.

A fully loaded revolver was stolen from the cabin of the third engineer of the s.s. Ling San, on Monday, according to a report made to the police by the master of the vessel, Captain W. Hopkins.

A blind Chinese residing at Cheng Hing Street, Wanchai, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of poisoning. The man drank some Chinese medicine which he mistook for tea.

A fine of \$60 was imposed by Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning on a Chinese who was convicted of possession of 59 Po Po lottery tickets. A Chinese woman who was arrested in Hill Street, West Point, with 194 tickets concealed in a girdle around her waist, was fined \$100, or in default six weeks' hard labour.

Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, Jr., of Hongkong, who graduated at Oxford last year after having obtained Honours at the Honour School of Jurisprudence, there was, on June 29 last, called to the Bar by the Benchers of the Middle Temple in London. He passed his Bar Final Examination in May last, also with Honours. He is just 23 years of age.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day: President Madison, President Cleveland, Van Heutz, Benedi, Macedonia, Rawalpindi, Alpo, Haiching, Tajikore, Tjarsara, Antenor, Daviken, Knut Hansen, Trier, Skrymer, Sphinx, Aki Maru, Mishima Maru, Hellas, Osaga Maru, and Hanoi.

The master of the Yeijun Maru (Captain M. Yamachi), of the D.K.K. line, from Dairen, reports that he was compelled to anchor at Taichan Island to avoid the recent typhoon, which was crossing his course. He remained at anchor from 5.55 p.m. on July 15 to 8.35 a.m. on July 18. The Yeijun Maru was carrying 400 tons of cereals for Hongkong and 2,500 coal for ports beyond.

The opening took place on Saturday morning of a Barber shop for Chinese women, to be run by Chinese women barbers, at 108, Szechuen Road (near Peking Road), Shanghai. The shop is a decided innovation, the first of its kind, and has been opened under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. to meet the increasing demand on the part of the numerous Chinese women who now have bobbed hair. All equipment has been prepared with the idea of beauty and cleanliness in mind; prices are reasonable. An additional plan is for training Chinese girls as barbers, thus opening up a new occupation for them. Hours at the shop are from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3 to 7 p.m. daily except Sunday. Another feature is that a rule of "no tips" will be enforced.

DANGERS OF PACIFIC
FLIGHT.

TYPHOON SEASON MAKES IT
RISKY.

ADVISE AGAINST IT.

The Vacuum Oil Company's Manila office has received a cablegram stating that Captain William P. Erwin will start about August 12 from San Francisco on a world flight, with Manila one of the landing points.

The cablegram said he would use a wheel equipped plane.

The cablegram suggested that the military authorities be interviewed and that after arrangements were made, return cablegrams be dispatched giving the station and markings of landing fields to provide Captain Erwin with reliable data.

Military authorities at Manila, says the Bulletin, are giving the fullest co-operation. The return cablegram was sent to San Francisco. It pointed out that, a flight at this time of the year, during the typhoon season, might be very hazardous. It view of this, it is thought possible that a postponement of a few weeks may be decided upon.

Plans for preparation for the reception of the flier will be taken up with the American Chamber of Commerce and other organizations in which interest in such a flight has been indicated.

BOOKS BY HONGKONG
NATURALISTS.DESERVE ENCOURAGEMENT
AND SUPPORT.

Reviewing the book on "Common Hongkong Ferns" by Mr. L. Gibbs, in the current issue of the "Yellow Dragon," the Queen's College magazine, "A.H.C." gives a very interesting review of the fern kingdom, as well as some notes and observations on this type of plant, here and elsewhere. He concludes:

"Mr. Gibbs' drawings of the different species are wonderfully beautiful and accurate. We sincerely hope that the publication of this book will give a new impetus to the study of our local ferns. Everybody should obtain a copy and thus lay the foundation of a future study."

"Many years ago now, Mr. Kershaw gave us a beautiful study of the butterflies of the Colony. Scarcely anybody took any interest in them; so much so that Mr. Kershaw lost so heavily on the publication that he could never face the further publication of a work on the birds of the Colony for which he had painted most beautiful plates. Thus the Colony lost what would have been an invaluable handbook on its ornithology."

"Let us see that history does not repeat itself in respect of the plants. Mr. Gibbs has probably much more yet up his sleeve for us. Let us see that he gets encouragement and support worthy of the energy, expense and artistic skill which he has so generously expended."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor, Hongkong
Telegraph.]

HONGKONG'S NIGHT LIFE.

Sir,—Although "A Modern" puts forth quite a good case in favour of a brighter night life for Hongkong, he has apparently overlooked the fact that the Chinese restaurants at West Point do keep open until the "wee sma' hours."

Maybe there is a feeling that such places are not of sufficient attraction to Europeans to warrant restriction of hours, but the fact remains that many Europeans who desire a late entertainment, do patronise these Chinese establishments. Presumably they do so for the simple reason that the hotels and restaurants of their own nationality are *verboten*. I do not think that Hongkong, would really go to the bow-bows were it possible to enjoy a real night's dancing, once in a while.—Yours, etc.,

LIBERTY.
Hongkong, July 22, 1927.

A girl student of the University of Aix en Provence has been arrested on a charge of shooting and killing one of her lecturers at the University, with whom, it is alleged, she was in love. While M. Desvignes, a lecturer in philosophy, was walking along a street in Aix a revolver shot rang out, and he fell to the ground. The girl student, who is a native of Corsica, was arrested shortly after the tragedy. She strenuously denies the charges made against her.

The Very Idea!

The Mistress—"The master seemed exceptionally well this morning, Cook. He went off to the city whistling."

The Cook—"Yes, mum, it was my carelessness. I had an accident and made 'is porridge with bird seed."

"Accused, your position is serious. You cannot deny that you got into the plaintiff's house at three o'clock in the morning?"

"I don't deny it, sir. Only I mistook the door."

"In that event you should have explained and apologised instead of taking flight."

"But I took flight because I thought it was my wife waking up."

A general strike thou shalt not call
For injury it does to all.
Thou shalt not threaten workers loyal
Nor stay their hands from honest toil.
Thou shalt not force unwilling men
To pay for views which they condemn.

Senator Guy Goff, complimented on the eloquence of an address, told a Lincoln story.

"Every speaker should remember," he said, "that the greatest speech in history, Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, occupied just three minutes."

"How long will you want me to talk?" he said to the committee.

"Ten minutes," a committeeman answered.

"Humph. That will be difficult," said Lincoln.

"Difficult? Easy, young man, easy."

"No, said Lincoln. 'That ten-minute speech will cost me five hours' hard work. If you wanted a five-hour speech I could have prepared it in ten minutes.'

Wilkesden magistrate (to applicant for a summons for wages): "You were in the kitchen, I suppose? Applicant: No, in the kennels with the dogs."

Police constable at Kingston: I could hear their language when they were half a mile away.

Man at Tottenham: I am in a difficulty as is usual. Magistrate: You are usually in difficulty? Man: No. At the word "difficulty" I should have taken a breath.

Magistrate (at Marylebone): Are you in work? Man: No, I am in the workhouse.

Minnie, a four-and-a-half-ton elephant, which was landed at Middeburgh, recently from India, will travel to the Zoo by water, as the railway could not handle such an enormous freight.

Yorkshire is a county of capable men and good-looking women.—Lord Danvers.

The police make mistakes, plenty of them. They are human beings.—Mr. Hay Halkett, Marylebone Magistrate.

A right education is, perhaps, the greatest of all gifts civilisation can bestow on mankind.—Viscountess Elibank.

There is a remarkable change in the physique, demeanour, and the attitude of the modern girl.—Prebendary Talbot.

A good daughter-in-law is a treasure, but a bad one is a curse in any household.—Mr. W. R. Luke, Wilkesden Magistrate.

Odessa is the only city in the Soviet Union which possesses a "museum of suicides."

The museum is under the auspices of the Odessa "immediate relief," and contains a collection of gruesome exhibits—notes left by suicides, poems on the subject of death, blood-stained knives and other weapons employed in the ending of life. There is also a collection of photographs of persons who have been saved from death at their own hands.

The museum has been in existence for twenty-five years, during which time Russian scientists have made a study of suicide and methods for curbing it.

"When you settle down," said the old man, paternally, "you take my tip should any differences arise between yourself and your bride. Your mother and I arranged that in all the great questions of life I should decide; on the minor ones, her word was to be law."

"And has it worked well, father?"

"Um, er, yes. So far there have been no great questions crop up."

A motorist ran over a dog owned by a haughty lady.

"May I replace your dog," were his first words after pulling up.

"Sir!" she replied, "you flatter yourself."

With her long poem, "The Land," Miss V. Sackville West, the poet and authoress, has won the Hawthornden Prize of £100, for what is deemed by the Court to be "the best literary production of 1926." Miss Sackville West is the daughter of Lord and Lady Sackville West, of The Knole, Sevenoaks, and wife of the Hon. Harold Nicholson, a member of the Diplomatic Corps at Teheran.

FAR EAST TRAFFIC
IN DRUGS.HONGKONG'S DISCOVERY OF
SYNDICATES.

REPORT TO THE LEAGUE.

London, July 21.—The British Government has forwarded a long report to the League of Nations regarding the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs during 1926.

The report shows that the illicit traffic continues on a large scale, and emphasises, by quoting several examples of the discovery of traffickers, the utility of the information mutually supplied by the Governments concerned.

It says that bottles and tins of cocaine were repeatedly seized in British territory, usually aboard vessels from the Far East, and mentions especially the information obtained by the Hongkong authorities as regards the character and operations of syndicates, mainly Chinese, operating extensively in Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Tonkin, and Shanghai.

It says that the traffickers are adopting the expedient of mixing dangerous drugs with other substances from which the drugs can easily be recovered.—*Reuter*.

FAR EASTERN
OLYMPICS.LARGE FILIPINO SQUAD IN
TRAINING.

The activities of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation in preparation for the coming Far Eastern Olympics are now in full swing, says Saturday's *Manila Bulletin*. One hundred and seventy-five athletes are out on the training field and of this number 140 will be selected to make the trip to Shanghai in August.

With the exception of the tennis and football teams, all units have been organized. The track and swimming squads have been training for several weeks and are in excellent condition. The volleyball squad has developed into a smooth running aggregation while the basketball team has brushed off the cobwebs with several practice games.

The baseball nine will make its initial appearance before local fans Sunday afternoon at Nozleda Park. The men will meet the fast travelling Customs team in the first game of a doubleheader. They will play the University of the Philippines team in the nightcap.

The football situation has not brightened any in the past few days. Coach Villareal has only his original six men out for training and it is beginning to appear as though a complete eleven will not be available.

The complete try-outs of the swimming and track squads will be held to-day as scheduled. The swimming races are scheduled to start at 9 a.m. at the Student Y tank. The track and field events will be held at 3 p.m.

The swimming races are bound to prove interesting as the chances of about six mermen in making the team will depend on this morning's races. Consequently, keen competition is expected in all the events. There are at present 31 men training for berths on the team. After this morning's races, the number will dwindle down to 25.

SWIMMING CHAMPIONS:

HONOLULU CONTESTS NEXT
MONTH.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the National Men's Swimming Championships which will be held under the auspices of the A.A.U. at Honolulu late in August.

The meet, according to present plans, will be held in the new Waikiki memorial natatorium now being rushed to completion. With Honolulu fast becoming a swimming centre, need for a thoroughly up-to-date swimming course was felt. Since provision had been made for the construction of a war memorial tank, special care is being taken to make the new natatorium as up-to-date as possible.

Local swimmers which include descendants of the various races in Hawaii are training hard to make a good showing against mainland stars who will appear here such as Weismuller, Lauffer, and Spence. Interest centres in Sam Kahanamoku, brother of the world famous Duke, who is now doing motion picture work in Hollywood, and who at one time was sprint swimming champion of the world. The younger Kahanamoku is making exceedingly good time in workouts and is expected to push the mainland speed spin-

BRITON'S "HOP" TO
NEW YORK.CAPTAIN COURTNEY FEELS
CONFIDENT.

WIFE CLAIMS A RECORD.

A British wireless message published yesterday announced the postponement of the proposed flight to New York by Captain Courtney, until yesterday. No further message having come through about the attempt, it may be presumed that there has been another postponement. The following London messages, which are ahead of the mail, are interesting:

London, June 25.—Mrs. Courtney, who will accompany her husband (Captain Courtney) in his preliminary flight from Friedrichshafen to Southampton in the monoplane in which he will fly to New York and back, says that the Atlantic flight will involve less risk than her husband's every-day work of testing new machines, especially racers. She says that her only regret is that the presence of a little daughter prevents her accompanying him on the big flight.

London, June 28.—Captain Courtney, the R.A.F.'s leading test pilot, who is about to set out on a flight across the Atlantic and back, is satisfied with the trials of his "Whale" flying-boat.

The Schedule.

His tentative schedule allows for his departure from Calshot (Hants.) at 8 a.m., one day and his arrival at New York at 11 p.m. the next. He hopes to arrange for the illumination of his landing-place by naval searchlights.

The first hop will be to Valencia (Ireland), a distance of 450 miles, which should have taken 4½ hours. He will leave on his 1,900 miles trans-Atlantic flight at 3 p.m., and should reach St. John's (Newfoundland) about 6.30 the next morning, but he will carry enough petrol for an extra six hours' flying. He will refuel at St. John's and fly direct to New York, allowing 16 hours for the 1,200 miles.

Captain Courtney bases his schedule upon an average speed of 93 miles an hour.

The Risks.

The "Whale" carries a complete night-flying equipment. He does not fear the Newfoundland fogs, but points out that the westward flight is peculiarly difficult. An aviator going eastward has all Europe from Norway to Spain for an objective, whereas, going in the opposite direction, an aviator might miss St. John's and lose himself in the barren wastes of Labrador.

Captain Courtney will rely largely on directional wireless and, following the frequented steamship route, ought, in an emergency, be able to descend near some vessel. If he does descend, and the sea is rough, the metal hull of his Dornier flying boat should withstand the buffeting, as its stoutness was proved when the Frenchman, Locatelli, rode out a three-day gale in a similar boat.

Wife Flies, Too.

London, June 28.—Captain Courtney left Friedrichshafen for Southampton in his flying-boat at 9.48 a.m., accompanied by his wife, a navigator and a mechanic, telegraphs the Munich correspondent of *The Times*.

Later, Captain Courtney arrived at Calshot (Hants.) after flying the 800 miles in 9 hours 12 minutes, despite several halts.

His wife now holds the record for a woman's non-stop flight as a passenger. Mrs. Courtney says she is perfectly assured of the safety of her husband's proposed long flight.

Two accidents to R.A.F. machines occurred last month. In the first two officers lost their lives when their aeroplane crashed at Stamford, Lines. At Shipbourne, Kent, four airmen had a narrow escape in a forced landing of a giant bomber. Flight Lieut. Humphrey W. Baggs and Flying Officer S. Bell were a considerable height over Stamford when the accident occurred. The pilot got into a spiral nose-dive, the machine turned upside down and crashed into a fence. Those who saw the accident rushed to the spot, but the men, who belonged to the Central Flying School, were dead. The machine only narrowly missed a greenhouse in which a man was working.

Another Hawaiian, Warren Kaloia, one time holder of the world's backstroke record, is also training hard and hopes to regain his lost laurels.

PREMATURE S.O.S.

CALIFORNIA-HAWAII
FLIGHT.

FUTURE FLIERS "WARNED."

It will be recalled the Reuter messages of July 14 announced the start of a flight from America to Hawaii of the civilian aviator, Mr. Ernest Smith, accompanied by a companion named Bronte.

The next day, two apparently contradictory messages came through. One, from San Francisco, stated that the airmen had sent out an S.O.S. and was alighting at sea; whilst a later one stated that he had reached the island of Molokai Kaiwi, where he crashed.

Apparently the S.O.S. was a mistake, and the following cables from American services afford an explanation:

"A Serious Matter."

Washington, July 16.—Prompted by the erroneous messages from Ernest Smith, California-Hawaii flier, that he was out of gasoline and was forced down into the water, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur to-day addressed a friendly warning to future oceanic fliers to exercise the greatest care against giving misinformation.

Commenting on the Smith-Bronte messages, which sent army planes and navy tugs, as well as three ocean steamers, on a "wild goose" rescue chase, Secretary Wilbur said:

"This is a very serious matter. I don't want to be put in the position of rebuking the men who made such a gallant flight, but it is highly important that they should realize they are imperilling future fliers when they give what amounts to erroneous information."

Secretary Wilbur added, however, "We are delighted that these men got through and landed safely."

Fliers Explain Message.

Honolulu, July 15.—Safe at Wheeler Field, where they arrived by army airplanes to-day as cannon roared a salute and crowds thronged the field to welcome them, Ernest Smith and his navigator Bronte explained their radio distress calls and their message that they had "hit the water" enroute from Oakland in their plane "City of Oakland" to Hawaii.

Their plane crashed on Molokai island at 9.45 o'clock this morning, with the gasoline in the tanks exhausted, they said. Smith said the gauge on the fuel tanks had gone out of commission in mid-ocean, and that they had no way of checking up on their gasoline supply. He feared that the fuel might give out while they were still several hundred miles off the coast, and hence had sent out his radio appeals for help, as he did not want "to take any chances."

As to his radio message that they had "hit the water," at 6 o'clock this morning, which spread the report that they were probably drowned, Smith said the entire flight up to that point had been made with the water invisible, as heavy fog banks obscured their view of the ocean.

The S.O.S.

The navy radio picked up the S. O. S. message from Smith and Bronte, which read:

"Landing in water. Rush help about 500 miles northeast of Paia, Maui."

Bronte explained to-day that the reason they sent no further radio messages after their last S. O. S. was that the antenna of their radio equipment was torn off when their plane descended too close to the ocean.

"The first land we sighted," he said, "was a mountain top. It looked mighty good to us. When we made Molokai there was hardly a drop of gas left in the tanks. We hit a knife tree and smashed the plane in our descent. I expect to salvage the motor and take it back to the States."

"Credit for the flight rests with Bronte, whose accurate navigation enabled us to make land."

A squadron of twelve army planes was dispatched to Molokai when news that the fliers had landed reached Wheeler Field. First word that they had arrived was obtained by a correspondent of the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*, who telephoned the information to his newspaper and to the Associated Press.

Enthusiastic Welcome.

Smith and Bronte climbed into separate army planes on the trip from Molokai to Wheeler Field. Artillery thundered salutes as the squadron bearing the two men made a landing at the army air camp.

Enthusiastic spectators carrying leis, the Hawaiian garlands which

SOLDIERS' SEARCH FOR
BORODIN.THE RAID ON A SOVIET
STEAMER.

RUSSIANS HANDCUFFED.

Acting under the impression that the notorious Comrade "Mike" Borodin was about to leave Shanghai by the Soviet Mercantile Fleet's steamer Henli for Vladivostok on Tuesday, a party of some 30 Nationalist soldiers belonging to the Eastern Route Army, under officers, boarded the vessel as she lay alongside Messrs. Mackenzie and Co.'s Pootung Wharf at about 4.15 o'clock on Monday afternoon and conducted a complete search.

According to an eye-witness, the soldiers went aboard the vessel, produced the necessary warrant, and began the search. Men were detailed to all places of importance and even some of the lighters which were alongside were boarded to see that nobody left the Henli without permission. A large and excited crowd of interested Chinese at once gathered but they were soon cleared away and the search was proceeded with. Nothing, however, was found, much less Borodin, but at the time of writing the soldiers were still on board. When a representative of the N. C. D. News went across to Pootung, he was not allowed on board and the soldiers, when questioned declined to say anything.

British Marines Look On.

A number of British marines were stationed at the wharf but they made no attempt to interfere with the proceedings.

The str. Henli, which is commanded by Capt. Springer, is a vessel of 763 tons and she runs between Shanghai and Vladivostok and vice versa. Although owned by the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, she flies the Chinese flag. She had been in port for several days and was flying the "Blue Peter" on Monday.

When questioned the Chinese authorities declined to make any statement and indeed, one or two high officials said that they had not received any information of the search.

Six Russians Arrested.

A later report states that fourteen Nationalist soldiers led by a Russian who was formerly Red, but has since changed his political views, visited the Soviet steamer Henli, and conducted the search. The soldiers are specially attached to Chiang Kai-shek's intelligence section.

After completely searching the vessel from truck to keelson the party left the ship, taking with them eight Chinese and a Korean, alleged to be Communists, and also six Russians, including Rulland, at one time a personal adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, Grishin, Dahlin, Tolstov, Sergieff and Manvitch, all of whom were removed in handcuffs and leg irons.

It is also reported that the party, as a result of their search, discovered a large quantity of documents, the nature of which has not been divulged, though they too have been removed for the purpose of translation.

The captives have been taken to military headquarters where it will be decided what course the authorities will take with them.

Are hung around the necks of those to whom honour is done, rushed up to the cockpits of the planes as the fliers arrived. An enthusiastic reception was extended to the men who for hours had been given up as dead.

Smith estimated his flying time from the take-off at Oakland airport to the crash on Molokai as almost exactly 24 hours.

The landing was made, he said, at 9.45 in the morning (Honolulu time). They reached Wheeler Field at 3.20 p.m.

The radio beacon equipment worked for a short period after the take-off, they stated, and then went wrong.

Unhurt and Happy.

Neither flier was injured in the crash at Molokai. From Wheeler Field they were taken in a triumphal automobile procession to Honolulu, where they are now resting at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

United States navy mechanics reached the wrecked plane on Molokai island yesterday and salvaged the instruments, motor and gas tanks. They reported that the tanks were absolutely dry.

Smith and Bronte paid official calls, settling down later to enjoy a brief vacation here. Smith displayed a branch of the kiawe tree on which his plane was wrecked. He intends to preserve it as a souvenir.

Both men said they were feeling fine, although badly sun burned.

The aviators said their trip was made in almost continuous fog and bad weather, coupled with mechanical difficulties. Each credits the other with the success of the flight, although admitting that it was "work all the way."

DUTIES ON INDIAN
GOODS.JAPAN HAS THE ADVANTAGE
IN LABOUR.

A CAUTIOUS POLICY.

London, July 21. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. A. Shepherd (Labour), in connexion with the Government of India's decision on the findings of the Indian Tariff Board, Earl Winterton said that the Secretary for India was aware that the Government of India had found that there was an advantage to the Japanese resulting from their labour conditions, which would continue until July, 1929, when the new Japanese factory law fully operates, this advantage amounting to 10 per cent.

The comparison was between conditions in Japan and India, but a comparison between conditions in Japan and the United Kingdom would doubtless give a similar result. The Secretary for India did not doubt the wisdom of the Government of India's decision not to alter the duties on cotton manufacture.—*Reuter*.

LIVING FISH TRAP
IN ZOO.HIGHLY ORGANISED MURDER
MACHINE.

A strange creature has just reached the London Zoo aquarium from Madeira. —a giant "fan-shell" nearly 2ft. long. The whole thing is a highly organised murder machine with a touch of inspired devilry about it.

The fact that the fan-shell can snap its two halves together in a flash to entrap and digest a wandering fish is in itself uncanny, but this specimen has gone much further on the path of crime.

It has demoralised some simple-minded marine worms and lured them into taking up their residence on the rim of its shell. These worms become partners with the chief assassin in an unholy alliance. Their job is just to wriggle at the doors of their tiny lime-built houses. Fish come to investigate their wriggles, and the worms retire into shelter.

Very naturally, the fish try to find out if there is a back door, and this brings them just inside the fan-shell's jaws, which do the rest. A fish six inches long can be accommodated in the trap.

The matamoras turtle—the ugliest reptile in existence—works on a similar theory. Its mouth is fringed with fleshy worm-like growths. Fish which examine these imitation worms simply commit suicide.

HOW MUCH DO YOU
KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 What is the Hagira?
- 2 Who are the "Fathers of the Church"?
- 3 Who gave his wife wine to drink out of a goblet made of her father's skull?
- 4 Why are "Jerusalem" artichokes so called?
- 5 What is the difference between locomotives and halmotysia?
- 6 What State had two kings simultaneously?
- 7 What is the Septuagint?
- 8 What heart tonic is made from a common wild flower?
- 9 What is simony?
- 10 What city is built on seven hills, and what are their names?
- 11 What was the Pragmatic sanction?
- 12 Who said about whom that he was "stepping a solemn creed with solemn mead"?
- 13 Who was the "sea-green incorruptible"?
- 14 What is a helga?
- 15 Why was John of Gault so called?

Asked whether he knew it was Molokai on which he landed when his plane came down, Smith said: "All I knew was that I was out of gas."

The fliers had sandwiches on the plane, but said they did not enjoy them. They did not sleep, but stretched their limbs sufficiently to ward off cramps.

Bronte blamed the shortage of gas for their failure to reach their objective, the island of Oahu, although he declared that the conditions under which they flew were bad.

"The flight has proved to me that modern planes can annihilate great distances," said Smith.

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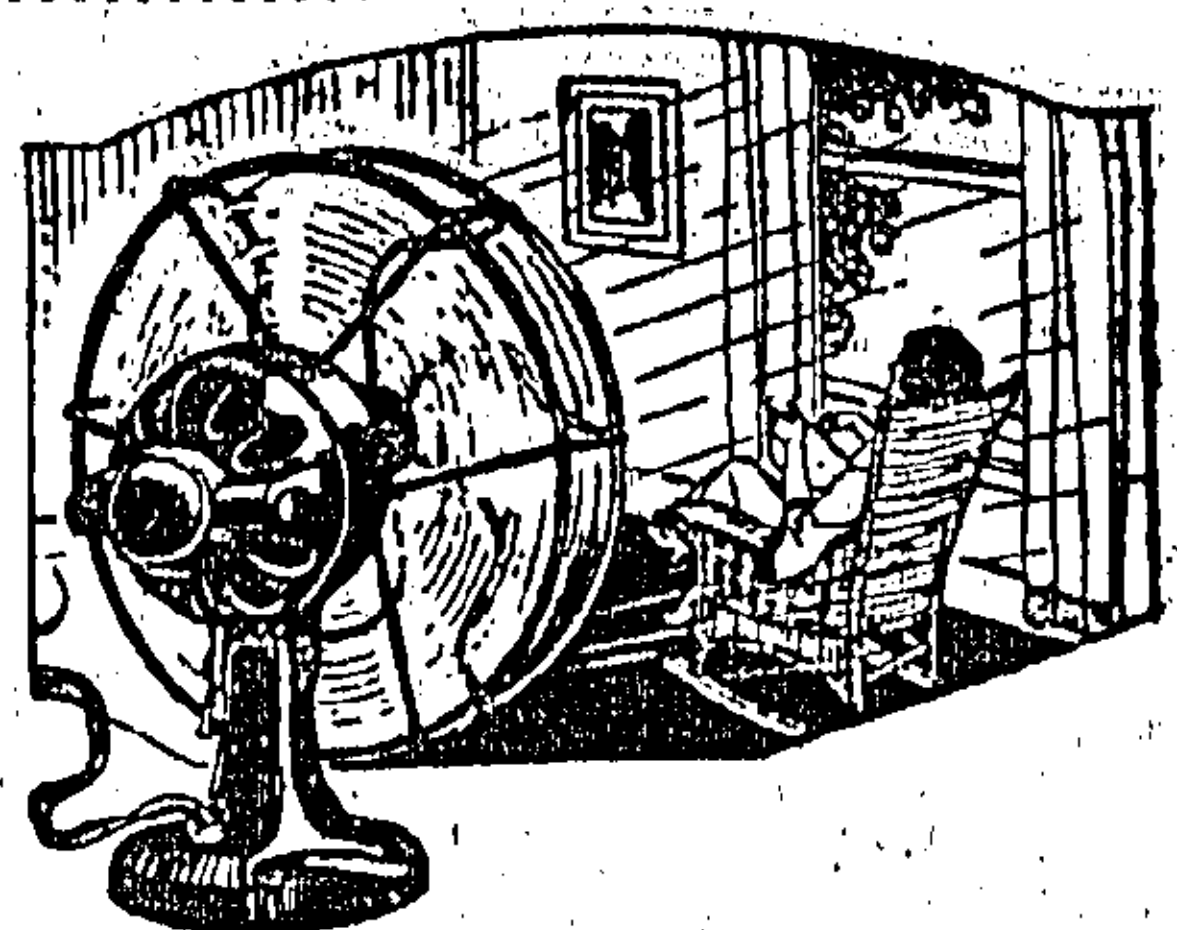
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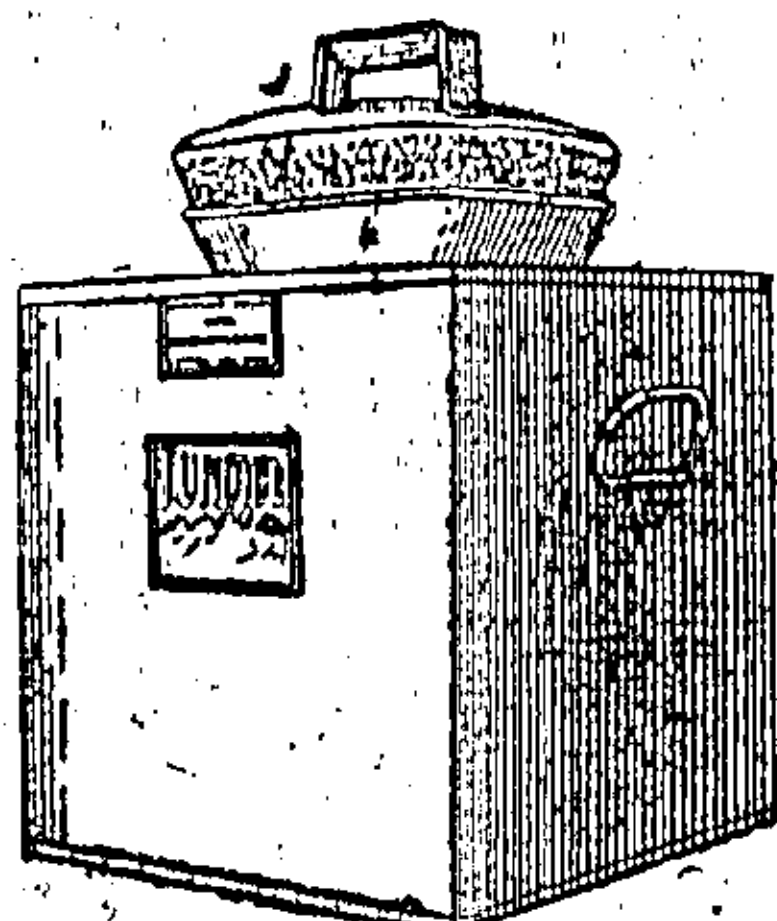
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THE WORLD OF SPORT

"GLASGOW HERALD" GOLF TOURNEY.

AMERICAN PLAYERS
ELIMINATED.

WHITCOMBE WINS 19TH HOLE.

London July 21. At Glenagles, the weather was dull, with occasional showers. Kirkwood retired yesterday evening, and Melborn, the only American left in, was beaten in the first round of the match play by Cedric Sayer, of Birkdale, by 5 and 4.

In the second round, Ted Ray beat Tom Barber, 2 and 1. H. Kinch, of Woodcote Park, beat Compston, 4 and 3. Havers beat F. Smith, of Looe, 2 and 1. Twine beat Duncan, 3 and 2. T. Cotton, of Langley Park, beat Sayer, 3 and 2.

Young, of Sonning, beat W. Brown, of Broxbourne, 5 and 4. Ockenden beat Aubrey Boomer, 4 and 2. Charles Whitcombe beat W. Burton, of Woodcote Hall, at the 19th hole.—*Reuter.*

NOTTS WIN AGAIN.

LOW SCORING AT SOUTHEND.

London, July 21. On a perfect bowler's wicket at Southend less than 450 runs were scored for the loss of 32 wickets, Notts defeating Essex by eight wickets. Two days sufficed for the match.

Essex: 121 and 100. Notts: 196 and 28 (for 2 wickets).

In Essex's first innings, Larwood took 6 wickets for 46 runs, and in their second innings Voce brought about the dismissal of six men at a cost of 39 runs.

For Essex, Eastman took six Notts wickets for 52 runs in their first innings. There was no outstanding batting performance.—*Reuter.*

THE DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

DANE AND FRENCHMAN IN
HARD TUGGLE.

Copenhagen, July 21. In the Davis Cup series, in the European final between Denmark and France, Cochet (France) beat Ulrich (Denmark), 9-7, 9-7, 6-4.—*Reuter.*

NURMI SETS UP WORLD RECORD.

Running at Kuopio, Nurmi created the new world record for 2,000 metres, covering the distance in 5min. 24.6sec. The previous best for the distance was 5min. 26sec., by Edwin Wide.

BOXING AND FENCING DISPLAY.

EXCELLENT SHOW AT
QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

A very good display of boxing and fencing was given in the hall of Queen's College this morning. Mr. K. Jenner acted as referee, and Mr. Wallington as timekeeper. Each event was contested in a manner which reflected great credit on Sgt. "Kid" Marriott, who has trained all the boys. It was by no means an easy task, considering the difficulties of attendance and weather.

At the close, Mr. A. H. Crook presented medals to the winners in the various classes, and also took the opportunity of giving away books as rewards for the painting and drawing competition. The prizewinners were:

Boxing.

Middle-Weights, Tung Chi Yin. Light-Weights, Ho Sin. Feather-Weights, A. H. Ismail. Heavy-Weights, Chiu Shin Kwong.

Bantam-Weights, Kitchell. Fly-Weights, Sadick. Catch-Weights, Bashir Ahmed. Good Losers, Ip Kun Fan, H. G. Kew, and Leung Shin Kwan.

Fencing. Bashir Ahmed, and H. O. Sin.

TEST CRICKETER'S DEATH.

MR. J. J. LYONS PASSES
AWAY.

Adelaide, July 21. The death occurred to-day of Mr. J. J. Lyons, the South Australia and Australia cricketer, at the age of 64.

He played in fourteen Test matches for Australia against the Old Country, hit a century (134) in the match at Sydney in 1891-92, in which match with A.C. Bannerman he set up the record second wicket partnership.—*Reuter.*

LOCAL BASEBALL.

CHANGE OF PLANS FOR
SUNDAY.

We are advised that the Baseball game of Tigers vs. Filipinos, scheduled for Sunday next, has been postponed, as the Tigers cannot field a team on that date. To make use of this date, it has been decided to play the second round of the game Hongkong Baseball Club vs. Filipinos, and this will be held on Sunday at 4.00 p.m.

Omar Ramjahn and A. L. Ramjahn (K.M.A.) defeated Sakai and Ichinose (M.B.K.) by 6-3, 8-6, 12-10, in the final for the Tientsin Hong Doubles Cup.

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Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

SPORTS DEPT. MEZZANINE FLOOR.

NEXT YEAR AT TWICKENHAM.

DATES OF THE BIG
MATCHES.

The scheme for providing increased accommodation on the Rugby Union's ground at Twickenham is now in progress, and it is hoped, will be completed, in time for the chief games next season. These are included in the following list of trial and international matches:

December 3.—Whites v. Colours at Leicester.

December 17.—England v. The Rest, at Twickenham.

January 7.—England v. New South Wales, at Twickenham.

January 21.—England v. Wales, at Swansea.

February 11.—England v. Ireland at Dublin.

February 25.—England v. France, at Twickenham.

March 17.—England v. Scotland, at Twickenham.

The dates for matches at Twickenham in the Inter-Service Tournament are:

February 21.—Royal Navy v. Royal Air Force.

March 3.—Royal Navy v. The Army.

March 24.—The Army v. Royal Air Force.

The Oxford v. Cambridge match will be played at Twickenham on a date in December not yet fixed.

U. S. BASEBALL LEAGUES.

THE LATEST STANDINGS.

The following were the positions in the U.S. Baseball Leagues after last week-end matches:

National League.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	53	30	.640
Pittsburgh	48	30	.615
St. Louis	47	35	.573
New York	46	43	.516
Brooklyn	39	45	.464
Boston	32	46	.410
Philadelphia	32	49	.396
Cincinnati	32	51	.385

American League.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	41	25	.769
Washington	47	35	.574
Detroit	44	38	.537
Chicago	47	39	.547
Philadelphia	43	41	.512
St. Louis	35	47	.427
Cleveland	35	51	.407
Boston	24	60	.286

SCULLING SURPRISE.

T. D. A. COLLETT DEFEATS J.
BERESFORD, JUN.

A sensation was caused at Marlow Amateur Regatta recently by the defeat of J. Beresford, jun. the Olympic sculling champion and holder of the Diamond and Wingfield Sculls, by T. D. A. Collett (Leander), who won by reason of superior watermanship.

Thames R.C. had a good day, winning the junior sculls, Thames Cup eights, and the Grand Challenge Cup eights, beating London and Jesus College (the Cambridge Head of the River) in the last-mentioned event.

In the West-end Amateur Rowing Association regatta, at Hammersmith, Harrodian R.C. won the junior fours and senior eights, Gresham R.C. took the junior eights, and Cavendish R.C. the senior fours.

The annual six-day amateur regatta opens on the River Lea at Clapton to-day. Racing commences at 7.15 p.m. each day until Saturday, when the finals start at 3 p.m.

MANDELL BEATS MCGRAW.

A LIGHTWEIGHT BATTLE.

Detroit, July 16. Sammy Mandell, world's lightweight champion, eliminated Phil McGraw, of Detroit, from all serious consideration as a contender for the throne, in a ten round battle here to-night. Mandell won the decision after staging ten fast cantos of a leather-throwing exhibition that resulted in McGraw's leaving the ring, a badly battered fighter.

Avoids K. O. Both men entered the ring in first class condition. Eddie Kane, manager of Mandell, was in the champion's corner, and sent his man in at the sound of the first gong to deal a kayo. McGraw proved too tough, however, and remained on his feet.

Sammy opened up in the middle of the first round with a dazzling shower of left jabs and an occasional right cross. They succeeded in causing some damage but McGraw, coming back made a good fight out of it, despite the fact that he took considerable punishment. McGraw landed a right now and then that shook Mandell but the Rockford fighter always had something with which to come back.—*Associated Press.*

BASEBALL AT HOME.

SATURDAYS AT STAMFORD
BRIDGE.

It is an odd thing, when one considers the clamorous characteristics for which baseball is famous, that the game should have been making remarkably steady progress in the United Kingdom during the last few years without making any noise in the world to speak of. For instance, London is even now hardly awake to the fact that for the past five years there has been a regular baseball season with matches every Sunday afternoon during the summer at Stamford Bridge Sports Ground. The sixth season is already well advanced—a season notable for the fact that it has already seen the first inter-Varsity baseball match between Oxford and Cambridge.

In the Universities and in London the game is played mainly by Americans who for one reason or another find themselves settled on the wrong side of the Atlantic. The Oxford team (which beat Cambridge by 10-0) was composed entirely of Americans, mostly Rhodes scholars, all of whom were acknowledged high-class players before they left the land of baseball. The Cambridge team was made up of five Americans and four Japanese, and it is not a matter of surprise that they made the weaker team, for Oxford has a far larger body of Americans to recruit from.

"Peppy Jazz Stuff."

Stamford Bridge on any Sunday afternoon is a little corner of America. Not only is there the game itself to be seen, but there is a special apparatus which broadcasts to the uttermost corner of the ground "this red-hot, peppy American jazz stuff," as one of the officials put it; there are peanuts on sale and one adopts the local custom of scattering the shells liberally over the earth (these same peanuts, by the by, were mentioned to me by the official as one of the special attractions); there are unlimited soft drinks; but, above all, there is the noise. One of the first things that strikes the visitor when he looks at his programme is a request couched in idiomatic American, which means, being interpreted, "Please make as much noise as you can; the players like it." The programme adds a somewhat obscure slogan: "Help along the noise with the girls and boys!" We cold-blooded English spectators have to be urged to it, it seems. But we are picking up the idea very nicely. Sixty-five per cent. of the crowd, Mr. Charles Muirhead, the secretary, told me, are English; but it is a crowd that roars its comments with a will. True, the noisiest and most eloquent comments seem to be in American accents. There is something in the American language which makes it possible to shout whole paragraphs of high-coloured criticism in one breath; but we English manage to make our less complicated noises and the players seem to enjoy it.

Growing British Interest.

Matches at Stamford Bridge are arranged among the University teams, American steamship teams (the Leviathan, for instance, has a strong team, which has appeared twice in London this season; the U.S. warship Detroit is sending a team later in the month), and the London Americans, a very strong team which will play towards the end of the season against Chipping Norton, where, as long ago as 1912, a Scoutmaster, Mr. Fred Lewis, started the game among his boys; from that there grew a street league, then a schools league, and finally, four years ago, "The Chipping Norton and District League," in which teams from the surrounding countryside compete.

But a more vigorous offshoot of the game is to be found in Liverpool. Here is the headquarters of "The English Baseball Association," with a game which derives, but is in many ways different, from American baseball. The bat, for instance, is of a different shape; "pitching" must be underhand. These two changes alone make it a gentler game; the extraordinary armour of the American "catcher" is unnecessary.

The game thus has become popular among working-class crowds. A great many Association football professionals take it up during the summer. In South Wales it is even popular than in the Liverpool district. In these two districts the number of clubs playing baseball runs into scores. There is an international match every year between England and Wales. This year it is to be played at Liverpool at the end of July. It cannot be denied that in one way and another baseball is steadily achieving popularity in England.—*Observer.*

1,000 MILE ROADWAY.

A PHILIPPINE PROJECT.

Construction of two bridges, one to connect the island of Samar and Leyte at the narrowest section of San Juanico Strait, and the other to connect the mainland of Leyte with the island of Panay, is perhaps the most colourful project of the bureau of public works in connection with the long standing project of a "National Highway" from Aparri, northernmost port of Luzon, to Davao, the southernmost port of Mindanao, say the *Mindanao Bulletin*. The Samar-Leyte bridge will be 500 metres long and the Leyte-Panay bridge, 130 metres.

The total length of the highways would be about 1,660 kilometres, traversing the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Manila, Rizal, Laguna, Batangas, Tayabas, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, Sorsogon, Samar, Leyte, Surigao, Agusan and Davao. Of the total length, 990 kilometres have been completed as first class road, 300 kilometres are under construction, or authorized, and 370 kilometres are yet to be surveyed and designed.

According to plans the highway could be completed within 15 years. The construction of the remaining road, including the two proposed interisland bridges, would cost P50,000,000. According to Marcial Kasilag, chief of the constructing division of the bureau of public works, the highway would not be complete without the establishment of sea-going ferries across the San Bernardino and Surigao Straits to form connections between Luzon and Samar and between Leyte and Mindanao.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1,060 b.
Chartered Bank, £20 n.
Mercantile A. & B., £32 n.
Mercantile C., £133 n.
P. and O., £93 b.
East Asia, £63 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$620 s.
China Underwriters, \$80 n.
North China, Tls. 143 b.
Union Ins., \$2781 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$40 n.

Fire Ins.

China Fires, \$210 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., 600 s.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$32 b.
Steamboats, \$22 s.
Tugs, \$110 n.
Indo-China, (Prof.) \$30 n.
Shell Trans., 93/- n.
Star Ferries, \$52 n.
Waterboats, \$164 b.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$18 s.
Malabons, \$32 s.

Mining.

Benguet, \$1.70 b.
Kailas, 40/- n.
Langkats, Tls. 19 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 34 n.
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 62 n.
Rauhs, \$4 n.
Tronohs, 19/3 n.
Ural Caspians, 5/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$1081 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$38 n.
Hongkows, Tls. 147 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 5 n.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 91 n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$6.90 s.
H. K. Lands, \$551 b.
Realty, \$6 s.
Territorials, \$11 n.
Humphreys, \$124 n.
Princes Bldgs, \$89 n.
Rural Lands, \$11 n.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 7.35 n.
Orientals, Tls. 14 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. 51 s.

Buses, Trams.

China Buses, Tls. 7 b.
Tramways, \$20.40 s.
Peak Trams, (old) \$15 s.
Singapore Trams, 10/9 b.
Taxis, \$1 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$194 b.
Canton Irons, \$5 n.
Cements (Comb.), \$7 s.
China Lights, \$134 s.
China Prov., \$44 n.
Constructions, \$2.30 s.
Dairy Farms, \$15 n.
Der A. Wing, \$6 n.
H'kong Electric, \$511 s.
Macao Electric, \$37 b.
Ropes (Old) \$10 n.
Lane Crawfords, \$7 s.
Mackintosh, \$194 n.
Sinceres, \$4 n.
United Abastos, \$20 n.
Watsons \$114 s.
Powells, \$6 n.
Telephone \$70 n.

BANKS.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.**

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.)
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,000,000

Agencies and Branches.

ALOR STAR (Malacca)	KUICHING
AMRITBAR	MADRAS
BANGKOK	MALACCA
BATAVIA	MEDAN
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	PSHAWAR
CAYENNE	PUKET
CEBU	RAHMOON
COLOMBO	SAIGON
DELHI	SEMARANG
HAIPHONG	SEMPERANG
HAMBURG	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	SINGAPORE
IOILO	SOURABATA
IPON	TAIPEI (F.M.S.)
KARACHI	TAOYU
KLANG	TEIKUIN
KOBÉ	TOKYO
KUALA KANGSAR	TSINGTAO
(Perak, F.M.S.)	YOKOHAMA
KUALA LUMPUR	ZURICH
	MANILA (Philippine Is.)

**Foreign Exchange and General Banking
 business transacted.**

**Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits
 received for 1 year on short periods at rate
 which will be quoted on application.**

**J. R. GEORGE,
 Manager.**

Hongkong, 24th February, 1917.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus
and Undivided
Profits U.S.\$140,000,000

Commercial and Travellers' Letters
of Credit, Travellers' Cheques,
Bills of Exchange and Cash
Transfers bought and sold. Cur-
rent accounts and Savings Bank
accounts opened and Fixed De-
posits in local and foreign cur-
rencies taken at rates that may be as-
certained on application to the
Bank.

HEAD OFFICE: 55, Wall Street
New York.
" Branches in:

ARGENTINE ITALY
BELGIUM JAPAN
BRAZIL JAVA

CHILE	PANAMA
CHINA	PERU
CUBA	PORTO RICO
DOMINICAN	STRAITS
REPUBLIC	SETTLEMENTS
LONDON	URUGUAY
FRANCE	VENEZUELA
INDIA	

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the International Banking Corporation in San Francisco, Spain and the Philippine Island.

G. HOGG,
Manager
Hongkong, 7th January, 1927.

中法工商銀行

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE
pour le
Commerce et L'Industrie.
(Incorporated in France.)

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital fully paid upFr. 40,000.
ReservesFr. 12,176.
Special working capitalFr. 50,000.

BRANCHES:

Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris—et des Pays Etrangers.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: Irving Bank, Columbia T.
Co.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
Business Transacted. Correspondents throughout
the world.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager
Hongkong, March 11th, 1924.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON THE 22ND OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$15,375.00
Reserve Funds \$ 9,139.42

HEAD OFFICE PEKING
HONGKONG BRANCHES:
4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China
and correspondents in Europe, America
and other parts of world.

LONDON BANKERS:—
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Limited.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

NEW YORK BRANCHES:—
The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Company of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking work
transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
SHOU J. CHEN.
Manager

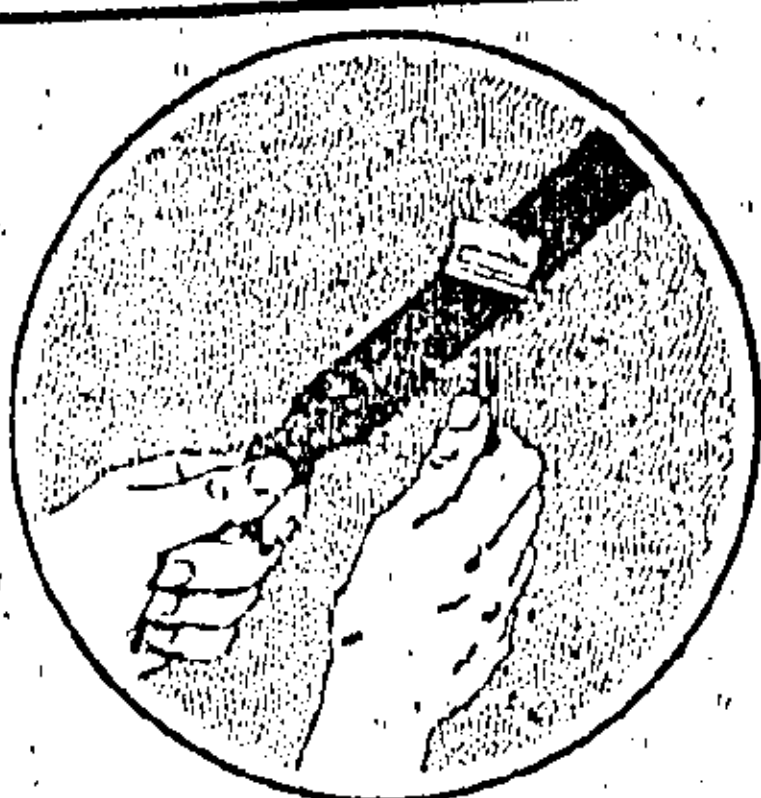
THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.
(Established 1917.)
CAPITAL.
Authorized Capital \$20,000,000
Issued \$ 5,000,000
Paid-Up \$ 4,000,000

Reserve	Liabilities	or	share
holders	\$ 4,000
Surplus	\$ 1,344

HEAD OFFICE:—SINGAPORE.
 Branches; agencies and Correspondents
 the principal cities of the world.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange
 business transacted.

KO LEUNG HON,
 Manager

1



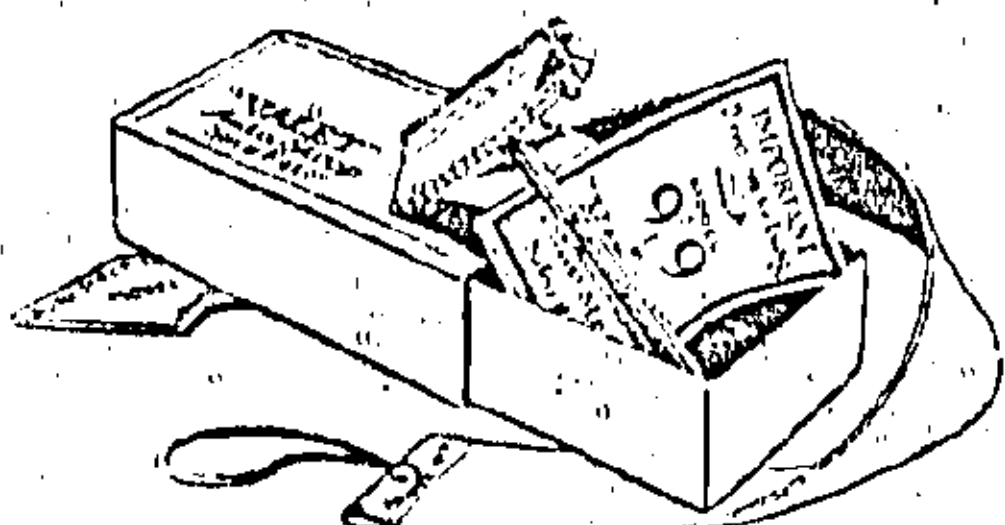
Unequalled Value in Safety Razors

A Razor that strops its blade without requiring a special machine.

A Superfine Blade of highest quality steel, the edge of which is tuned up to a high standard.

A Combination embodying the simplest principles. Nothing to take to pieces for either stropping or cleaning.

"VALET"
Auto Strop
Safety Razor
Of all dealers



For the cost of a packet of non-stropping blades you can purchase this complete "VALET" set with blade and a strop to keep it sharp.

Agents: W. R. LOXLEY & CO., HONG KONG.



A PROTECTIVE COATING

Arrests Rust—Prevents Decay.

PROTECTS,
PRESERVES,
PROLONGS

the Life of Metal, Wood, Composition or Rubberoid Surfaces.

Used for bridges, tanks, telephone poles, fences, fire-escapes and structural iron of every description.

It will STOP LEAKS in any kind of roof.

Manufactured by
THE KLEIN MANUFACTURING CO.

Represented by
Messrs Shewan Tomes & Co.,
Import Department.



IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

EXPERT MASSEUR.

Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness and all kinds of chronic ailments.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Madame H. MORITA,
Madame E. AKAI.
23, Wyndham St. Tel. C.4395.

"WAVELENGTHS" TO DISAPPEAR.

B. B. C. ANNOUNCEMENT.

The B.B.C. announces that it proposes to adopt forthwith the principle of stating the kilocycle figure instead of the wavelength figures in connexion with all its stations, in other words the measurements used by the broadcasting stations shall be stated in terms of frequency, of which the unit is cycles per second, the kilocycle being equivalent to 1,000 cycles.

Support for this step is furnished by the fact that the Union Internationale de Radiophonie, Geneva, has throughout based its system of measurement, on frequencies and not on wavelengths. The spacing between the exclusive wave, that is one which is the property of a single station, and the common waves, that is those which are used by several stations, should be maintained uniformly, under the Geneva scheme, at a frequency of 10 kilocycles, and if this separation is kept constant interference between stations is avoided.

The question of interference is bound up with the beats between two frequencies. The frequency of two stations working on what have always been regarded as measurements of, say, 300 metres and 302 metres is, in the former case, 1,000,000 vibrations a second in the ether, and in the latter case 995,000 vibrations a second. The two stations thus beat together and produce a frequency equal to their difference, i.e., 5,000 cycles. Because the average human ear can detect easily up to 5,000 vibrations a second, a heterodyne note will be heard, denoting that the two stations are beating together. If, however, a separation of 10,000 vibrations a second, or kilocycles, is maintained, the beating of the two frequencies will be hardly audible; hence 10 kilocycles spacing is regarded as the practicable separation in order that interference may be avoided.

Lord Clarendon's Tribute.

A dinner in honour of the British Broadcasting Corporation was given by the Forum Club at the Club premises in Grosvenor-place. Lady Guggisberg presided, and in proposing the health of the guests expressed the hope that the time was not far distant when news would be broadcast in the outlying regions of Africa.

Lord Clarendon, chairman of the board of governors of the corporation, in responding, said that he could not make any definite statement yet on the subject of Empire broadcasting. With a wonderful smoothness, he continued, the B.B.C. had passed from what might be styled a commercial company conducted uncommercially to a so-called Government undertaking conducted ungovernmentally. The men and women comprising the staff had been bred magnificently to public service, traditions which they had been called upon to continue and develop under the new regime, and on behalf of his colleagues and himself he desired to express warm appreciation of the fact that the entire staff had willingly given to the new board the same loyal service they had rendered to the old, and he also desired to pay tribute to the late board for the splendid achievements during what the Prime Minister had referred to as "four wonderful years."

ARMS HAUL.

FOUND IN SACKS OF RICE AND BREAD.

A good haul of arms and ammunition seized while being unloaded from the s.s. Paul Locat on July 5 had a sequel before Mr. W. Schofield and Major C. Willson at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, where a Chinese male and female were charged with being in unlawful possession of twelve revolvers, twelve Luger pistols, eleven magazines, nine spare parts and 3,600 rounds of ammunition, all of which was found concealed in sacks of stale rice and bread.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for both defendants and entered a plea of not guilty.

A Chinese Revenue Officer said that he was on the No. 5 wharf, Kowloon Godown at 4 p.m. on July 5. There was a French liner alongside and from the stern witness saw some twenty sacks being lowered into a sampan. Witness then saw the male defendant board the sampan from the steamer.

The Revenue Officer hailed the defendant and ordered him to place the sacks on the pier for examination. On one sack being opened witness found it to contain nothing but rice crust. In a second sack the Revenue Officer found, among a quantity of stale bread, several pistols.

The two defendants were then taken into custody. The woman attempted to kick the arms off the pier.

Revenue Officer Lanigan gave evidence of opening the remainder of the sacks and finding the arms enumerated in the charge. Witness stated that as a result of the statement made by the defendants that they were engaged to carry the sacks, the male accused was taken to No. 28, Second Street to find the man who had engaged the sampan, but without success.

At No. 28, Second Street, however, the officers found a man who claimed two sacks of rice which he stated he had engaged the defendant to move. On being taken to the Revenue Office he identified two of the sacks, which had been seized. These contained nothing but rice.

Speaking of the weight of the sacks, witness said that some of them which contained only rice were heavier than those which contained the arms.

In their statements to the Police the defendants deny that they knew what the contents of the sacks were.

Mr. d'Almada said that in view of the statements and the evidence of the prosecution he would not call his clients.

In convicting the first defendant, it was stated from the Bench that the man must have known the contents of the sacks. He had not called evidence to the contrary.

The male defendant was sentenced to two years' hard labour and the woman was discharged.

OUR TELEPHONES.

CENTRAL BATTERY AND AUTOMATIC SYSTEMS.

On Wednesday the vernacular press announced the receipt by the Hongkong Telephone Company of new telephones of modern manufacture. "By which contact can be had with the central without the necessity of ringing up." The contact is forming the receiver from the hook.

This, of course, is what is known as the central battery (C.B.) system.

It is recalled that before the new local Company took over the undertaking, there was a plan afoot to instal the "C.B." system. Recently the new company has been considering the virtues of the automatic system, and to discover whether the Chinese report meant abandonment of automatics in favour of the earlier proposed "C.B." a reporter of the S. C. M. Post approached the Company.

It appears that there has been no considerable importation of central battery instruments, nor has the final choice of system yet been made. The explanation is that a few private exchanges are using central battery instruments, hence the importations, but to communicate with Central it is still necessary to ring.

As to the ultimate choice, the reporter was informed that Mr. J. P. Sherry, Manager of the Company, is on business leave for the purpose of studying the rival systems, and decision will not be made until after his return. Meanwhile, the Company is devoting its attention to the outside plant (wires, etc.), with a view to bringing the communications up to the highest state of efficiency, in readiness for whatever system may be adopted. In the process of making the outside system up-to-date it will have been noticed that more and more overhead wires are disappearing. They are being put into underground conduits. Hongkong's service is improving and the aim is to make it thoroughly satisfactory.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S HIPPODROME.

FURTHER EXCAVATIONS.

The British Academy's Archaeological Mission has issued its report on the excavations at the north-east end of the Byzantine Hippodrome in Stamboul, which have laid bare the foundations of a massive building adjoining the Hippodrome.

A large stone archway, 24ft. wide, connects the two buildings. Six rectangular pillars, based on a marble floor close to the archway, have been found, and also about a thousand coins and five human skeletons. Between two of the pillars is a large marble sculpture showing a Nereid and a dolphin, forming a panel enclosed in a decorative border. This, which is in excellent preservation, is in the best Greco-Roman style.

The identity of these buildings adjoining the Hippodrome is not yet established, but they may form part of the Baths of Zeuxippos or of the Kathisma or Imperial Box itself. Indications exist that the building had been destroyed in antiquity and restored in later Byzantine times.

In the Sphendone much work has been done, and it is now clear that the base of the Serpent Column rests on a water conduit of late period, and that this conduit on the clay surface of the Serpent Column is in an old inverted Byzantine capital, the substructures of this Column not being of any high antiquity. At the Column of Theodosius a conduit has been found identical in type with that at the Column of Porphyrogenitus and running underneath its foundations exactly along the axis of the Hippodrome.

The Mission is also excavating near the Golden Gate, at the south-west corner of the triple wall of Constantinople.

OFFICER KILLED IN INDIA.

MOUNTAINEERING ACCIDENT

News has just been received from Dharmsala, in the Punjab, that Major H. D. Minchinton, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, was killed in a mountain accident on June 3.

Accompanied by two Gurkhas, he left Triund, in the hills a few miles from Dharmsala, with the intention of climbing one of the peaks of the Dhaul Dhar Range, which rises to a height of 16,000 feet. On the return journey, while crossing a precipitous snow-covered slope, the whole party fell. Major Minchinton broke his back and the others were severely injured. The loss of the two who climbed to the bottom of the slope, where he was fortunate in finding Lieutenant Bain Smith, R. A., who was also out climbing with his wife. Mr. Smith made gallant attempts to bring Major Minchinton down to shelter, but by nightfall had brought him down only 1,000 ft. Soon afterwards Major Minchinton died.

Major Henry Darrel Minchinton entered the Indian Army in 1908. He served in France, Mesopotamia and Palestine, and in Waziristan in 1920, when he was awarded the Military Cross. He was an experienced mountaineer who had climbed famous peaks in the Alps, Norway, and the Himalayas. He was a member of the Alpine Club and was employed last year on a special survey with the Shaksagan survey expedition in the Karakoram Range, Kashmir.

ALARM SYSTEM.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMED ROBBERIES.

A system whereby much of the activity of robbers and burglars can be overcome efficiently in Shanghai will shortly be tried out by the Shanghai Municipal Police in conjunction with the firm which is sponsoring the system, the Oriental Electric Protective System, says the N.C.D. News.

While still in the preliminary stage, definite steps have been taken to install a test system in one of the district police stations, of the system which is similar to the Helms Electric Protective System in widespread use in America.

The local company has for its president, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council; for secretary, Major C. P. Holcomb; for treasurer, Mr. A. McClure and for general manager, Mr. W. H. Tenney. Technical superintendent is Mr. Gustav Prokopenko.

After the initial test from which there is every reason to believe the greatest success will result, the system will be enforced in the following way. A series of electrical wires from the private house, office building or go-down where the protective installation is working, will join with a trunk wire leased from the telephone company.

Should a robber enter, for example, one of the exchange shops which are constant scenes of daring attempts to make off with money, if the shop is equipped with the protective system, the manager of the shop will simply press a button, out of sight of the robber. This button will communicate with the police station in the district, notifying the police in charge by means of an instrument similar to the ticker used on stock exchanges. The instrument ticks off the address of the alarm, and a "flying" squad of police can immediately go to the scene of the trouble.

Against all Emergencies.

Similarly in private houses installed at doors, windows, transoms, etc., with the system an alarm is automatically registered at the police station, and carrying the precautions even further, should servants tamper with the communicating wires, a broken circuit is registered at the police station and an investigation can immediately be made.

The value of the system, which has been proven in all the large cities of the world during the past decade, is specially shown as regards to offices and go-downs. With such a system it would no longer be possible for burglars to enter office buildings or shops and spend the night there while they leisurely collected the valuables inspiring the robbery. This has been known in Shanghai, and the first indication of such a burglary having been committed has on several occasions been given when the manager of the shop put in an appearance the following morning. Safes, show-windows and all similar objects containing valuables can be protected with the electrical system.

According to the local company the cost of the installation varies with the extent of the appliances used. An annual fee of Tls. 75 is inclusive in either office or private dwelling for maintenance. Initial cost of installation, depending on the distance from nearest trunk wire and number of safety appliances, ranges from Tls. 20 to Tls. 250, and it is thought that Shanghai will be quick to take up the protective idea which has been under discussion for some time and the need for which is obvious.

Following the initial test, it is successful in living up to the expectations of the firm sponsoring the system, the Municipal Police are prepared to equip all the 13 district stations with instruments to register the alarm.

COURTESY'S SORRY FATE.

STUDENT SIGHS FOR THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

MODERN GIRL'S PHRASES.

"All barriers of restraint and decency, formerly hedging about womanhood have broken down. We see women with cigarette holders a foot long sticking from painted mouths and driving sports cars at a great pace and in outrageous attire. This scourge has been inflicted on the land by the neglect of courtesy."

This opinion was expressed by Mr. Gilbert Harding, of Queen's College, Cambridge, during a Durham University debate, when motion "that the despotism of custom is a standing hindrance to human advancement" was defeated by a majority of 44 votes.

Mr. Harding was deploring the neglect of the custom of courtesy. He declared that complete absence of good taste and restraint characterised even department of English life.

Representatives of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Universities were the principal speakers.

It was not an unusual thing said Mr. Harding, to see a young man loitering in the drawing room with his feet on the fire, while the young lady opened the door for herself. If he did not open the door, she would probably turn round and say, "down, don't be a silly ass."

Modern Girl and Her Mother.

We saw the modern girl, about that subject the less said better. We saw the mother, and about that not serious enough could be said, then we looked at this monstrous measure of the "Flapper."

Bill. Mr. Harding also complained of the decay in some common loyalty to the Crown.

Mr. Gilbert M'Allister, of Glasgow, speaking in support of motion, deplored the custom of evening dress. He was the one present in ordinary attire before the debate had to a other speakers "into absurd hideous apparel."

The leader of the opposition from Cambridge had complained of the great dearth of executions, but he would have objection to seeing him executed at dawn on an empty stomach. He would not be the same again.

The chief danger of custom is its stultifying effect on the mind.

People were too inclined to accept parrot cries. Why the poor be always with when by a mere turning of switch wealth could be procured in limitless quantities.

For the motion Mr. B. McKenna (of the Oxford Society) said that even so-called "their customs" and traditions, and were afraid of some known power. They come the gravest cruelty in the custom, and it was not until had forgotten custom that could really be accounted as people.

He had at one time great for Parliament, as a result great changes during the last years—the advent of the Irish party and the Labour but in neither case were they to do anything to lift the of Commons out of the atmosphere of old customs.

Mr. J. J. Weir, of Edinburgh University Union, second opposition.

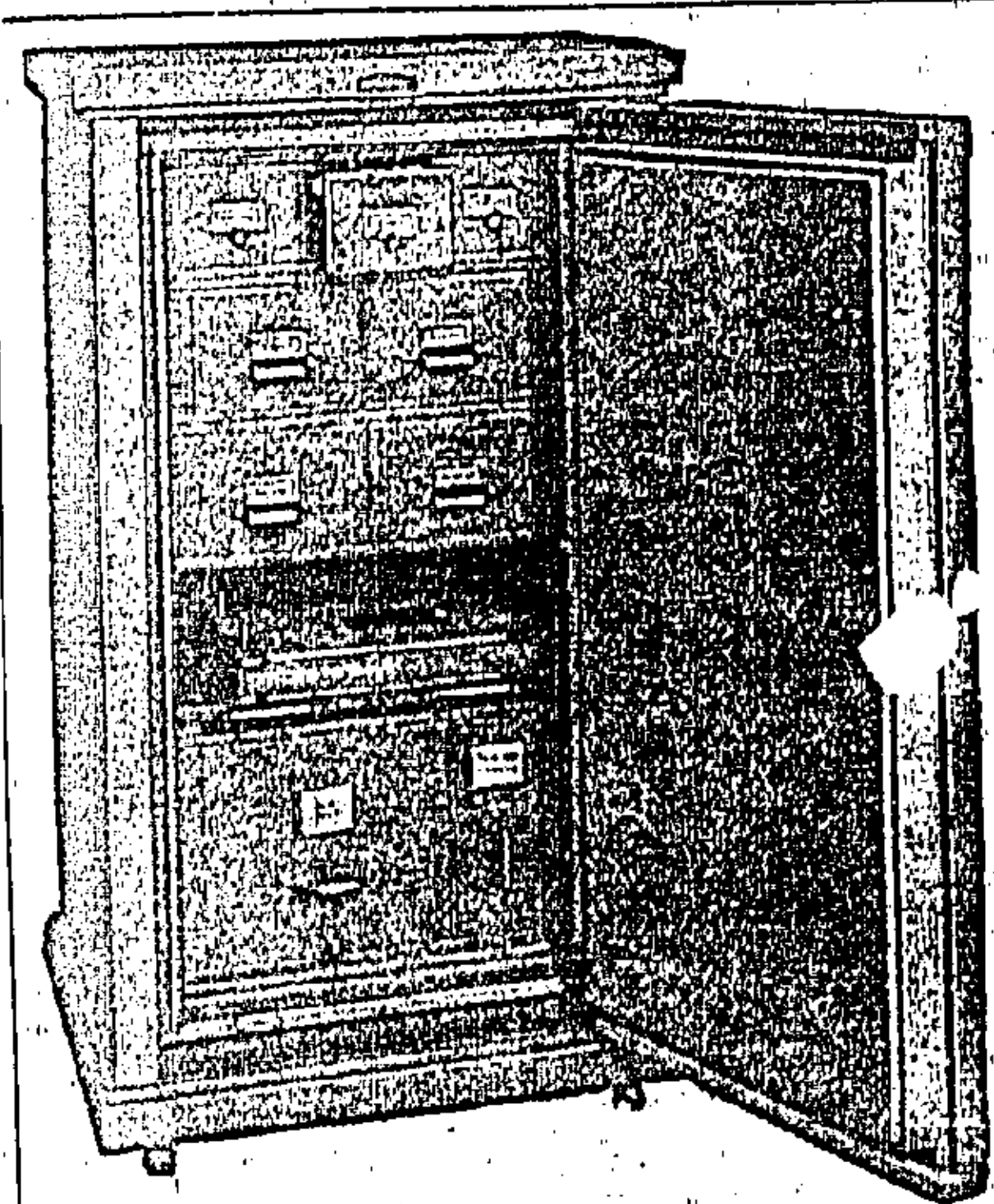
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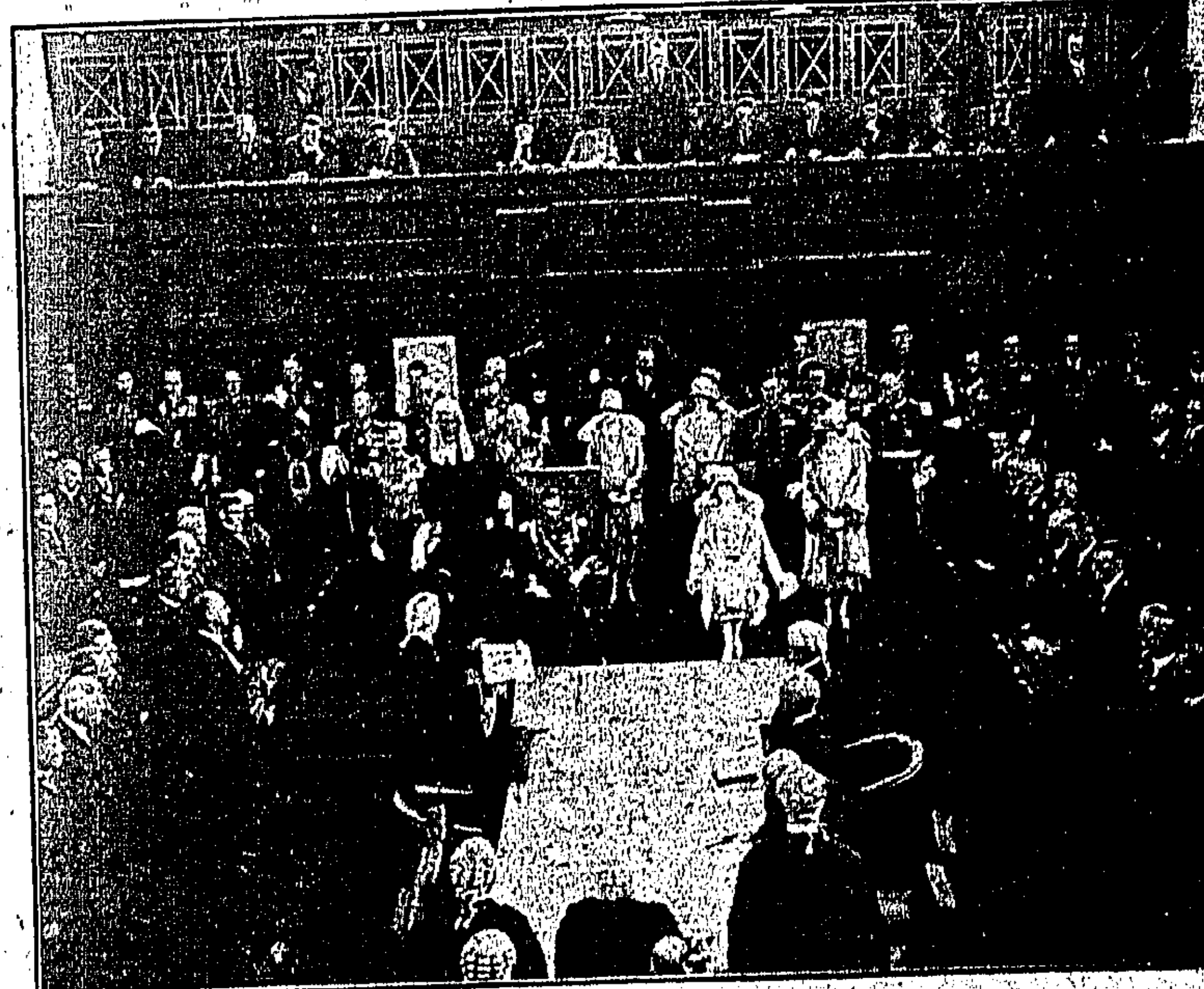
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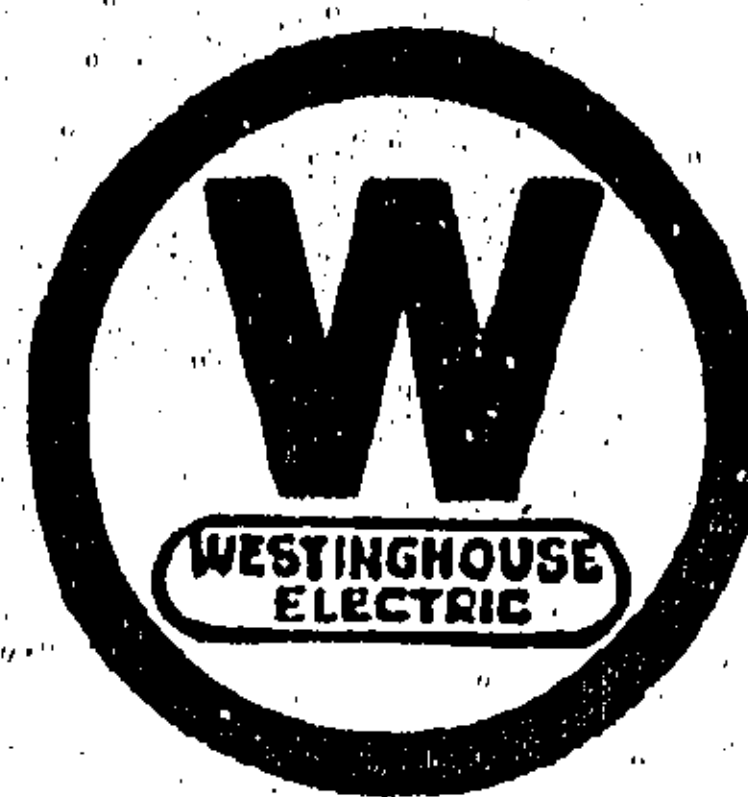
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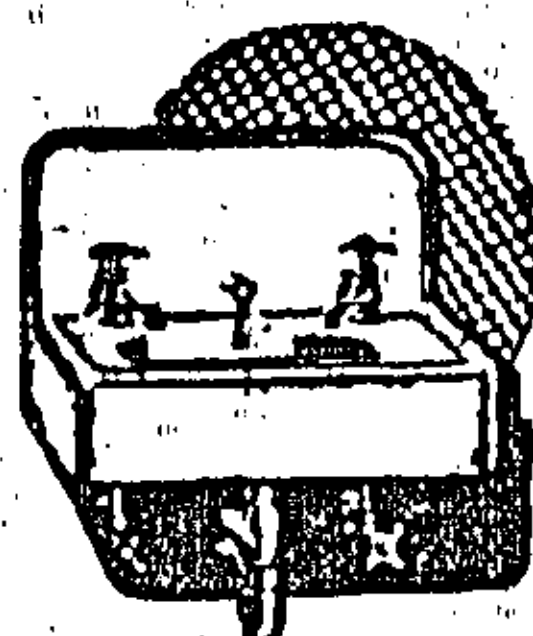
This shows the historic ceremony in the Senate Chamber of the new Federal Parliament House at Canberra, the capital of Australia, on the occasion of its opening by the Duke of York.



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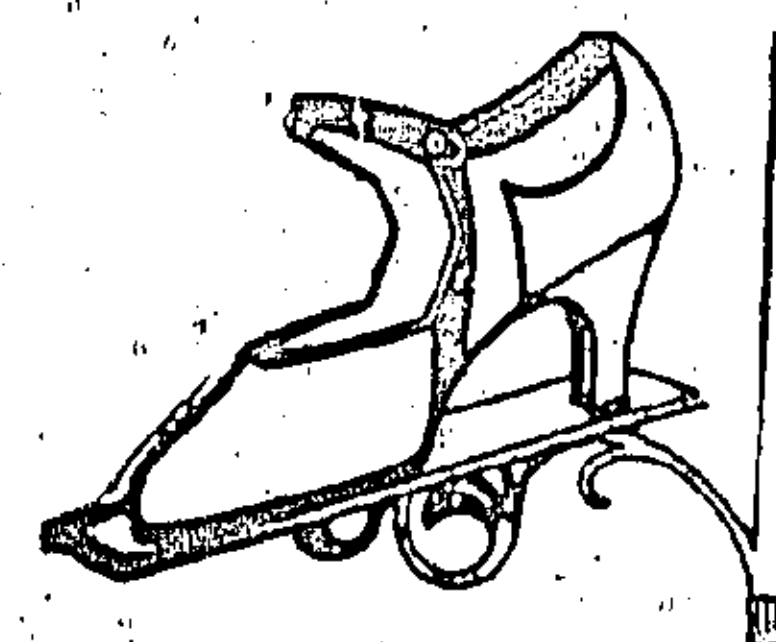
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OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

TOOTH DECAY CAUSE OF BAD
BREATH.

MANY SERIOUS EFFECTS.

Bad breath, now politely referred to as halitosis, is offensive. There is little excuse for anyone to permit himself to become obnoxious for this reason to everyone around him, since it is possible to prevent the presence of such odours.

The most frequent cause is related to the teeth, which may be subject to cavities or which may simply be surrounded with accumulations of decaying food products. Cavities should be filled and tartar deposits should be removed at least once every six months. The teeth may be kept clean by the use of toothpicks or dental floss, and by the regular use morning and evening of a tooth brush with proper powder or paste.

Apparently it makes little difference whether a powder or paste is used, the soapy action being of the greatest importance in destroying bacteria. Little value attaches to antiseptics or germicides that are included in the tooth powder or tooth paste, since these are in the mouth but a few moments.

Mouth Washes.

There are innumerable mouth washes containing antiseptics, alkalies or acids that may be used after the teeth have been brushed. Weak hydrogen peroxide solutions are sometimes of value. It is best to use strong solutions only on the advice of a competent physician or dentist.

After the teeth have been eliminated as the cause of bad breath, the tonsils must be examined as to the presence of infection. Another frequent cause of bad breath is infection in the nose or in the space behind the nose. The formation of crusts and of accumulations of infected material is bound to produce foul odour of the breath.

Halitosis may also result from chronic disturbances of the stomach and of the intestines. If the tongue is constantly coated, if there is eructation of sour material from the stomach, the person concerned should consult a physician in order to find out exactly what form of disease is present, so that it may be relieved with appropriate treatment.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

A RE-ISSUE OF CHAPLIN'S
WAR COMEDY.

The capacity audiences at the Queen's Theatre yesterday showed that Charlie Chaplin is still a warm favourite with film fans and that his early pictures were so good that they are well worth seeing again. "Shoulder Arms" was made some years ago and at its first presentation was hailed as one of Chaplin's best comedies. Now it has been re-issued for the benefit of those who have not seen the film before and for those who desire to see this Chaplin medley of fun again.

Charlie is shown first as a raw recruit who proves most trying to the awkward squad sergeant. His attempts to slope arms and to "about turn" are made with typical Chaplin eccentricity and his adventures in France provoke much laughter. Even though "Shoulder Arms" may have been seen before it is recommended as a film which is well worthy of a second visit.

The Queen's programme also includes a Western film "The Terror," starring Art Acord. It deals with the activities of a gang of rustlers who bring ranchers to the verge of ruin. The cattle thieves are eventually brought to book by a Texas Ranger who is mistaken for a notorious outlaw.

Another noteworthy feature of the programme is the appearance of Trumpeter Alfred Green, an accomplished cornet soloist who delights the audiences with excellently rendered selections. Altogether the Queen's programme is a very varied one and combines drama, humour and music in a show well worth a visit.

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA.

SPENDS MILLION IN CUBA.

Havana, July 14.
More than \$1,000,000 has been spent in Cuba by the Russian Soviet Government, for Red propaganda and agitation, according to computations by Judge Quesada and the Havana judicial police.

A vigorous campaign against the spread of communism is being carried on by the authorities.

WU-HAN COMMUNISTS STILL ACTIVE.

CLEAR OUT NOT AT ALL
THOROUGH.

TANG'S ATTITUDE.

Shanghai, July 16.
According to an observer who returned here yesterday from Hankow aboard the N.K.K. steamer Hsiang Yang Maru after inspecting various places along the Yangtze, the action of the Wu-han Government in exterminating communistic elements in that district is not at all thorough.

He says that though Generals Tang Sheng-chieh and Ho Chien are against Communism, they appear to have no intention of driving out the Communist leaders, and are merely desiring voluntary evacuation of the radical elements. When General Feng Yu-hsiang presented strong demands to the Wu-han Government some time ago, the informant stated, General Tang is reported to have addressed a telegram to the Wu-han Government, saying: "Do not submit to General Feng's demands, as I will support the Wu-han Government to the last." Thus the influence of the Communists in the Wu-han district has not entirely declined, as it is rumoured.

Anti-Chiang Posters.
The informant continued: "There still exists anti-Chiang Kai-shek feeling in the Wu-han District and anti-Chiang posters are to be seen everywhere in the city of Wuhan. Propaganda against Imperialism is also still being carried on, but there is no anti-Japanese movement at present."

"The Wu-han troops under the command of General Chang Fakui were proceeding downstream. It appears that several thousands of General Chang Fakui's men have already been concentrated in Kiukiang."

Down River Preparations.
"In the meantime, the Nanking faction was also transporting troops up-river in steamers of the C.M.S.N. Co. I witnessed a steamer of that Company, carrying two aeroplanes aboard, proceeding upstream under Chungshan at about 2 p.m. on the 14th. I also observed two Chinese men-of-war belonging to the Nanking faction at anchor in Anching, where a large number of troops were seen guarding the river banks."

"At Tanglin, which is located between Anching and Huangpi, I saw a steamer of the C.M.S.N. Co. with three masts, which apparently had transported a large number of Nanking troops there. Judging from the foregoing, it is evident that the Wu-han and Nanking forces are gradually coming together."

The informant added that the attitude of General Feng Yu-hsiang towards the Wu-han faction is not really as hostile as it is rumoured.

21 YEARS AGO.

EXTRACTS FROM
"TELEGRAPH" FILES.

The following items are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for the week ended July 21st, 1906.

The rate of the dollar on demand was 2/1 1/2.

The new Harbour Office on the Praya near the Canton Wharf was officially opened to public business by H. E. the Governor. Sir Matthew Nathan.

Mr. J. H. Kemp, who had been on leave to England, during which time he was called to the Bar returned to the Colony and took up the post of Registrar at the Supreme Court.

Mesdames Bedeley and Maitland and Messrs. Frank Austin, P. W. Goeding, F. Carr, H. Moorhouse, F. H. Thomas and Sydney Moutrie were the artists at a concert held on the Voltaire Parade Ground.

The Peak Garden, at the junction of Chamberlain and Mount Kelle Road was declared open to the public.

The Ho Mui Ling Hospital, of the London Missionary Society, near Breezy Point, was opened by H. E. the Governor who was received by the Rev. T. W. Pearce and the directors of the Tung Wah Hospital. Mr. Wiseman provided the refreshments.

As a result of the Saimart piracy a meeting of the H. K. Branch of the China Association took place to discuss the matter. Mr. Murray Stewart presided over a record attendance of members who passed a resolution blaming the lax administration of the Canton authorities and pressing for intervention by the Foreign Office.

REPERCUSSIONS IN INDO-CHINA.

TENSION AND A WATCHFUL
POLICY.

VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

When the world was assured that French interests were not so deeply committed by the present situation in China, and that, so far as the French were concerned, there was little call for unity of action with other Foreign Powers whose interests were jeopardised, the fact was generally overlooked, except perhaps by those who had a reason to conceal it, that in the wave of nationalism that is sweeping across the length and breadth of China, some repercussions must necessarily be felt in French Indo-China, where the people's customs and conditions of life were in many respects similar to those of the Chinese.

The country, by reason of its contiguity with the southern Chinese provinces of Kwangsi and Yunnan, shares a large part of the commercial prosperity of the latter, and their fortunes in times of civil strife, are watched by the French authorities with concern. The economic situation is better understood if one follows the course of the railway leading northwards from the French territory of Tonkin to Yunnanfu, the capital of Yunnan, to observe the penetration of French economic influence of which this line may be regarded as the spear-head. While a common frontier line, but having its economic advantage in times of peace can prove to be a cause for watchfulness at times like the present, and in the case of French Indo-China of to-day—that immense stretch of rich country watered by the Mekong—there has devolved upon its custodians the duty of keeping watchful guard over several hundred miles of frontier where this runs continuously with China.

The first intimation that anything was amiss where one had been led to believe that complete satisfaction and tranquillity prevailed, was a report that several hundreds of Annamite youths were leaving the country in an attempt to join the Military Academy at Whampoa, and that the majority of these were intercepted and arrested before they could cross the frontier to Yunnan.

Followed the trial in due course, when these culprits were sentenced or warned. Then in the middle of June of this year, a native patriot (progenitor of two Generals who had served under the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and are reported to be still alive and serving with the Nationalist colours) died at Hanoi after returning to that city from exile.

National Demonstration.
A demonstration occurred after the funeral, and in the ensuing clash with the police, about a hundred casualties resulted. Elsewhere, in Saigon and other places, the police dispersed similar gatherings and made a number of arrests.

At Saigon the leader of a liberal native paper, published in French, was rearrested after being freed for only a few days—and at his third liberation he came out with an article alleging corruption and brutality against his gaolers, as witnessed during his incarceration.

A rigid censorship was imposed on newspapers, and in every other respect a careful record was kept of the movements of natives by registration, issuance of identification and poll-tax cards, and highly organized secret service form of surveillance.

All of which, apparent to a recent visitor to Indo-China, indicated a tension, which can only be attributed to a knowledge of the facts as they have developed from the situation in China. Although far from the sphere of actual operations, the country is in a position to receive the backwash of the wave represented in the Nationalist movement, and now a Nationalist regime in Yunnan threatens to intervene between the French Government and its hopes of making Yunnan a buffer state against the prevailing evils.

But for the time being at any rate, French interests within Indo-China are not seriously threatened from China, and, with the exception of the small repercussions mentioned above, there is much cause for rejoicing in the fact that French colonial administration is being evenly balanced by the Socialist Governor General with his own protestations of non-bureaucratic tendencies on the one hand, and with his pacification of the conservative Colonists on the other. That third element—the native of the country who had no voice in the colonial administration and who expected much from his leanings to the Metropolitan Socialist Party—is perhaps a premature assumption having regard to his previous declaration that the much-needed reforms can be effected gradually.

There is a deal of work before him in that case, politically and economically, and with the present period of general unrest in Asia, a course has to be steered in the case of Indo-China with great prudence.

BRITISH SONGS FOR BRITAIN.

SINCERITY IS NOW
WANTED.

FAMOUS SINGER'S VIEWS.

Many scholarly musicians will disagree with me, no doubt, when I say that in England songs should be sung in English, but 25 years on the concert platform have convinced me that an Englishman likes to understand the words of a song writes Mr. Peter Dawson, the famous bass-baritone, in a London paper. I can, and have, sung in German and Italian, but I am never happy with a German lieder when I know that nine-tenths of my audience have no idea what it is all about!

After a concert at which I had sung "Largo Al Factotum," from the "Barber," in English, an old lady wrote to me saying that she had often heard the song before, but this was the first occasion on which she had understood its meaning! From other letters I have received and from remarks I must be thousands of music lovers like that lady.

English Opera.
The young men and women of to-day demand sincerity above everything, and, unlike some of the concert-goers of 20 years ago, they do not understand. If they are to be attracted to opera, opera must be sung so that they can understand what it is about. Our English habit of singing opera in every language but our own is extraordinary, and even Wagner expressed surprise when he was told that the German words of "The Ring" were used at London performances.

Good vocal translations, of course, are not easily made, but Sir Thomas Beecham took infinite pains over those for his opera seasons, and an artist should grudge neither time nor trouble to ensure his audience getting the maximum amount of enjoyment.

But, except in the case of opera, why trouble to learn all these foreign songs? We have British "lieder" every bit as good as that of the Germans, and a dozen composers who are writing songs of a standard which has probably not been reached in England since the Elizabethan era. The songs of John Ireland, Arnold Bax, Armstrong Gibbs, Thomas Dunhill and other modern English composers are well known to the discriminating, but they are never given the prominence they deserve on the concert platform.

When the ballad died a natural death many singers filled up the gaps in their repertoire with an increased number of old songs or foreign songs. They looked abroad for what they might have found at home, for British composers who realised that the ballad had degenerated into sentimentality were replacing it by a type I can only describe as a "music cameo."

Song Cameos.
The object of these song cameos is not so much to tell a story as to paint a picture. Where the old songs described an incident or series of incidents the new English song puts suitable music to words which create an atmosphere. Walter de la Mare's "Silver" is a perfect example. I could name a dozen of these songs—H. Balfour Gardiner's "Rybbesdale," Darr's "Sherwood"—these cameos cover all moods, from grief to exultation, and every year new ones are being written, if anything, more beautiful than their predecessors.

I have made a speciality of concerts of songs by British composers, and I find that audiences love them. They appeal to the intelligence, and although they demand a great deal of patience and practice, I am sure that other artists would find it worth their while to give good British songs a bigger place in their programmes.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "Flume-L" (D. & Co.) from Trieste, sailed from Aden on the 18th July, and is due in Hongkong on the 18th August.

S.S. "Cahulu" (D. & Co.) arrived in Manila from Rabaul & Australian ports on the 20th inst., and is expected in Hongkong on the 28th inst.

M.V. "Vimale" (D. & Co.) is due to sail from Shanghai on the 23rd inst., and is expected in Hongkong on the 26th inst.

The S.S. Pres. Madison of the American Mail Line will sail from Shanghai on Friday, July 22nd and will arrive in Hongkong on Sunday, July 24th. This steamer will sail from Hongkong for Manila on Monday, July 25th at 6 p.m.

The Dollar Steamship line "Pres. Cleveland" will sail from Hongkong on Wednesday, July 27th at 7.00 a.m. destined to Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

The S.S. "Pres. Cleveland" of the Dollar Steamship Line will sail from Manila on Saturday, July 23rd at 5 p.m. She will arrive in Hongkong on Monday morning, July 25th, at daylight.

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	29th July.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
PANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	Island, Townsville, B'bane.
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DEVANHA	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,356	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KIYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama

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Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'burg S'mptn Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Olympic	Sept. 21	C'burg S'mptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'burg S'mptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Mauretania	Oct. 5	C'burg S'mptn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Mauretania	Oct. 16	C'burg S'mptn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg S'mptn Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'burg S'mptn Nov. 4
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"DOPED" WOMAN'S ESTATE.

ALLEGATION THAT WILL WAS
A FORGERY.

DISPUTED SIGNATURES.

Serious allegations were involved in an action in the High Court, London, in mail week, concerning the estate of Mrs. Augusta Mary Madeline Coke, Claverton Street, Pimlico, who died on April 24, 1925.

The plaintiffs, the governors of the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, claimed to be residuary legatees of a will executed in January 1914, and propounded that will as contained in a draft and asked that probate of an alleged will of April 21, 1925, should be revoked and pronounced against.

The defendant Mr. Martin Harcourt Waters, said to be an auctioneer of Salisbury, did not appear and was not represented. Mr. D. Cotes Preedy, K. C., for the plaintiffs, said that Mr. Waters obtained probate of the alleged will dated April 21, 1925, three days before the death of Mrs. Coke. A very serious issue was raised of forging of a witness's name to the last alleged will and, said Mr. Cotes Preedy, he was not surprised that the defendant was not present.

Mrs. Coke, who had been married twice, had quite a considerable estate when she died. Mr. Henry Philip Ensell, a solicitor's managing clerk, made the draft of the 1914 will which was executed in his absence. Mr. Ensell went to the war, and he did not see anything more of Mrs. Coke until 1919. Subsequently in 1925 he read in the newspaper a report of an inquest touching her death, and it then transpired that Martin Harcourt Waters had given evidence that he was residuary legatee named in the will of which he eventually obtained probate dated April 21, 1925.

Mr. Ensell was suspicious of the capacity of the deceased lady in view of the statements made at the inquest. The Governors of the London Hospital had it brought to their attention that a will had been left in their favour, and they had (said counsel) taken up the attitude that it was a public duty to bring the matter before the Court.

Estate "Probably Dissipated."

The defendant having had possession of the estate since 1925 it had, with the exception of some pieces of property in the joint names of solicitors, probably been dissipated. Owing, however, to the seriousness of the allegations—that one of the witnesses to the alleged will never signed the will—the Governors thought it a duty to lay the facts before the Court.

The will executed in 1914 had not been found. Mr. Cotes Preedy said that a document dated April 16, 1925, purporting to be a will of the deceased, and making Mr. Waters her sole heir and also her executor, was signed "G. Gibb" and "E. Fenner," the two witnesses in the last will, but it was alleged that they never signed the document. Counsel added that he would satisfy the Court that the will was not only a forgery, but that it was not properly executed.

Mrs. Edith Emily Fenner, the wife of Mr. George Richard Fenner, who uses the name of Gibb said that in January 1925 Mrs. Coke occupied furnished apartments in her house in Claverton Street, Pimlico. She was nearly always under the influence of morphia and drugs, and was not fit to make a will. The signature on the document of April 21, "Edith Emily Fenner," was not her (witness's) signature, and the other signature was not that of her husband.

Dr. Frank Gotla, St. George's Square, London, and Dr. A. Abraham, physician to the Westminster Hospital, were called to prove that in April 1925 Mrs. Coke was incapable of business. Dr. Gotla described her as in a condition of "dope" under the influence of morphia.

Mr. Henry Philip Ensell, the solicitor's clerk, who made a draft of the 1914 will, gave evidence of instruction he received, and of the capacity of Mrs. Coke at the time.

The President, in his judgment, said the case raised very serious questions. He held that it was abundantly clear that in April 1925 the testatrix was incapable of making a testamentary paper that could have any testamentary effect.

He pronounced against the will of April 21, 1925, which bequeathed the estate to the defendant. He was satisfied that the will of 1914 was duly executed, but it was not in existence. The difficult question arose whether it was in force at the death of the testatrix. He found that she revoked it, probably by destruction.

The paper in the case, he added, would be sent to the Public Prosecutor. There was strong prima facie evidence that fraud had been committed.

BEAUTIES OF THE CALANCHE.

HOW THE GODS ENTERED
VALHALLA.

A GORGE IN CORSICA.

"It would be by such a way that the gods entered into Valhalla," said the viola-player when words were sought to describe the red granite labyrinth of the Calanche de Piana. The comment came from a recollection of a Covent Garden setting for *Das Rheingold*, but no painter for the stage has put on cloth such a shining array of pinnacles, perforated, scooped-out, twisted, and incredibly fantastic rock masses as some long past convulsion piled, in confusion to make this amazing mile of Corsican scenery. It is said that artists who visit the region of the Calanche look at the brilliant maze, accept its defiance, and depart for the softened loveliness of Porto or for Evia, where boldness is not beyond translation. There are Corsican landscapes in the Paris Salon his year, and a collection of local water-colours is for sale in an hotel at Piana, but no picture of the Calanche is among these works. A P.L.M. railway poster can be seen throughout France, and even in Piccadilly, showing a fragment of the pass at a point where it has the character of a *corniche*. The sheet betrays licence, but it does not overstate, for imagination could not lend anything to the Calanche.

The village of Piana straggles over the flatish crest of a hill, and has a higher hill for background. A fair road, which leads to the red gorges, is so quiet that green lizards sun themselves at its side, and are only disturbed occasionally by a passing motor-car or the slow tread of a burdened donkey. Away to the left the rocks of a ravine dropping sharply to the sea, 1,300ft. below, offer an attractive though, for this part of Corsica, not a remarkable outlook. Unusual flowers, including the white sisymbria, the rock-rose which dominates the scented Corsican maquis, fringe the road. Walking on a morning when the sky overhead is intensely blue is pleasant, and the air has a gift of exhilaration which is absent late in May at Ajaccio. A great cherry-tree loaded with ripening fruit is passed at a turn in the road, and then, little more than a mile from the village, a bridge over a tumbling stream is crossed and as abruptly as if one had passed through a door the first stretch of the Calanche is reached.

Glowing Red Rocks.

Above, below, and all around are the mighty rocks, glowing red masses of granite and porphyry. Here and there is a pinnacle or an isolated hump whose shape has produced an accepted name. There is a Bishop, seated on his throne with mitre and staff; a group known as the Virgin and the Child, a bear's head, a dragon, a dog, a calf's head, "le cure et ses vicaires," and many others in the unique, desfile. They are labelled trifles in a panorama which suggests a multitude of images. Every change of light provokes fresh comparisons. Tracing pictures in the fire when the curtains have been drawn is a modest pastime contrasted with the play of the mind stimulated by this lavish spread of material. Towers and spires, gargoyles, portraits—there is a definite head of Poincaré—beasts and birds emerge, and are lost again. Morning mists rising between dark red walls make a witches' cauldron, while half-a-mile away across a gorge sparkling sunshine lights up towering rocks which can be nothing but a citadel. A sitting Buddha, a sphinx, a scowling Chinaman, picked out on one visit, cannot be found when, with the sun nearing the west, the road is traversed again. Unchanging as they are, the rocks always seem to alter between morning and afternoon.

Half-way through the Calanche the road rises to a point where in its construction a way had to be blasted through the granite. To pass through the gap is to leave one phase of enchantment for another. Rugged escarpments give place to a second sweep of magnificence beautified by the loveliness of part of the Golfe de Porto. The rocks are still red, still fantastic, but beyond a more verdant gorge than that which comes into the first half-mile lie the serene blue waters of the Mediterranean.

The astonishing scenery of the Calanche ends almost as abruptly as it begins. The rocks thin out a bit; more flowers appear; new glimpses of the bay are given. One more among the many bends of the road brings into view a last assembly of pinnacles. As they are approached they take the shape of red giants, grotesque and derisive. A few steps and they have been passed. The bay opens up; the castle of Porto squats on its jutting cape; all around is bracken and the maquis, amid which dainty wild cyclamen is flowering. A lark sings overhead. All that is here is exquisite. But the mystery of the Calanche soon calls. The visitor is drawn back to the red rocks.

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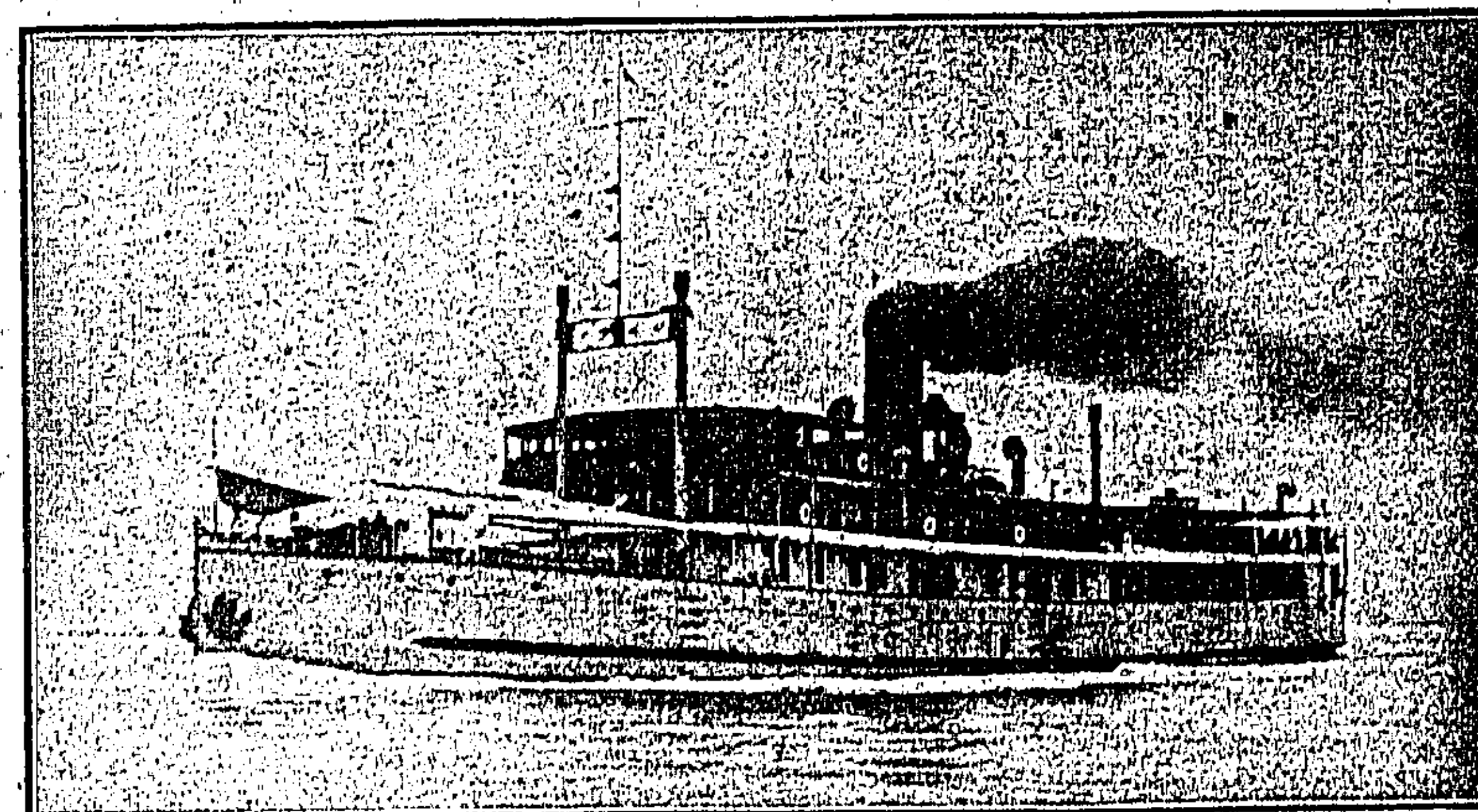
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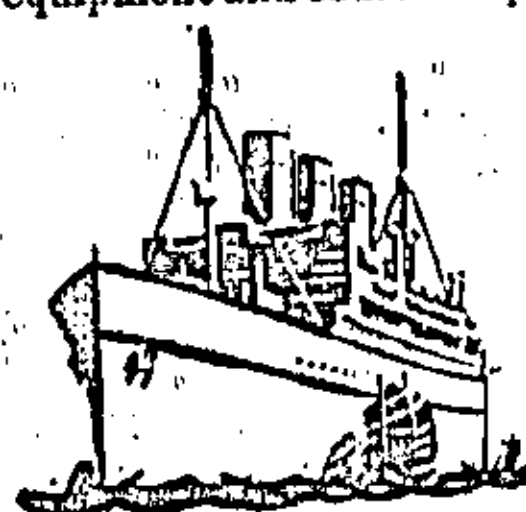
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On Sunday, the 24th July s.s. "SUI AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. and from Macao at 3.30 P.M. Return Saloon Passage Fare \$5.00.

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LONG "HOP" TO INDIA.

THE PURPOSE BEHIND THE ATTEMPT.

The Royal Air Force Service non-stop flight to India is to be attempted again, says a Home paper of mail week.

In the first favourable starting wind from the time the "Horsley" special day bomber is ready at Chanwell, Flight-Lieutenant C. R. Carr will try again.

His companion this time will be Flight-Lieutenant P. H. Mackworth.

Preparations for the renewed attempt are being made on the assumption that the cause of the forced descent in the sea near Bandar Abbas on the first effort, was due to an air-lock which prevented petrol flowing to the carburettor, a trivial cause which in some cases can be remedied. It is the intrusion of a bubble of air in a small petrol pipe. In the new machine contrivances have been made which, it is believed, will automatically prevent this occurring again.

When Flight-Lieutenant Carr and Gillman came down they had travelled 3,425 miles. They then had 165 gallons of fuel in their tanks, sufficient for seven and a half hours flying, or a distance of about 750 miles. This would have made a total distance of 4,175 miles, or 255 miles more than that flown by Messrs. Chamberlain and Levine.

Wonderful Navigation.

The first British attempt has taught much, and created confidence. What a course the navigator kept! When the flight ended they were only four miles off the true line; and such accuracy is not normally necessary in air navigation. Captain Lindbergh confesses that it was coincidence which brought him within three miles of the point in Ireland at which he had aimed, and that it would not have mattered if he had been fifty miles north or south of it. Many do not realise how accurate a course a trained air navigator can keep, even without the aid of directional wireless.

On the second British attempt a start will again be made in the morning. Almost unavoidable, however, is the crossing of the Taurus mountains partly by night, and for that reason alone a moonlight period is preferred. This would have the advantage of making a forced descent by night less risky than in darkness.

The project is the logical development of research and experiment made with a definite object. That is has a sporting character is purely incidental, due to recent aeronautical events. At the same time, success would add enormously to the prestige enjoyed by British aircraft, and for that reason alone would be a legitimate undertaking. It would in any case have been attempted, for mere theory and paper calculations are not enough; they are valueless without practical proof. In this flight the load, speed, and distance combined would have been regarded as chimerical only five years ago. It is very important to understand that the recent great British, American, and French flights have been made possible not merely by increased confidence in its engine; material progress in the development of aeroplane wings and in general design are now bearing fruit.

Great Scientific Value.

The research which preceded the flight and the data derived from the tests and the flight itself will be applicable one way and another throughout the whole range of flight practice. The most economical fuel combination, the most economical speed, reduction of the weight of fuel, stowage of fuel, and many details relating to wheels, axles, and tyres are concerned. In fuel alone important progress has been made. For this light, instead of the usual 7 lb. per gallon of petrol, the weight was brought down to about 6 lb. per gallon. On a Service machine, carrying 250 gallons, this would mean 250 lb. for increased war or other load. For the special "Horsley" with its 1,100 gallons, it means a saving of nearly half a ton.

In one important respect the flights of the "Horsley" have greater technical value than those wonderful American flights, although they, too, have taught much. But the "Horsley" has an unprecedented high wing and power-loading. The American machines had only an exceptional power-loading; their wing-loading was not abnormal. The "Horsley" combined both characteristics; and, in addition, that of a much greater total all-on weight. This combination enormously increased the take-off, and also the landing difficulties (should the landing occur before much fuel had been consumed). The effect of the greater total weight can be explained by comparison with a light ship, which can bump into a landing-stage without damage either side; whereas a big liner at the same speed would give or receive serious injury. The effect of the comparatively high wing-loading of the "Horsley" means very high landing speed until much of its fuel has been consumed. Hence the danger of a forced descent in the first stage and the necessity for carrying parachutes.

CRIME IN SCOTLAND.

INCREASE DUE TO LABOUR TROUBLES.

The annual report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland for the year 1926 has been published by the Stationery Office.

The Commissioners observe that the numbers of persons in custody showed a progressive decline from 1923 to 1925, but the numbers committed to prison last year show an increase—17,690, as compared with 15,802 in 1925. Excluding convicts from Northern Ireland, of whom there were only two last year, the daily average was 1,779, as compared with 1,656.

"A considerable proportion of this increase in the number of commitments was doubtless due to the unfortunate labour troubles which occurred during the year," remark the Commissioners. "Some of the offences for which persons were committed to prison were directly traceable to these troubles. The total number of prisoners received for offences arising out of the coal dispute was 661; of these 377 were re-admitted to prison after conviction, thus increasing the daily average number over the whole year to the extent of 73. The commitments for crimes against public order numbered 486, and doubtless various other crimes and offences were connected more or less directly with the disturbed and unsettled state of the country during the greater part of the year. It would, however, be unjustifiable to assume that the whole increase of the number is due to these circumstances although they may explain increases in such offences as begging, lodging without consent, and fire-raising."

There were no death sentences in Scotland last year.

"G.B.S." LEAVES THE ADELPHI.

MIGRATION AFTER 30 YEARS.

Mr. Bernard Shaw is leaving 10, Adelphi-terrace, where he has lived for more than thirty years, and it will no longer be possible to call him the Adelphi Oracle! His departure from his famous flat overlooking the Thames Embankment is not due to the imminent demolition of Adelphi-terrace, but to the simple human fact that he is tired of living there.

He has taken a flat in Whitehall-court, formerly in the possession of the Countess Russell (the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden") and next door to the flat occupied by Mr. St. John Ervine. His neighbours will include Mr. H. G. Wells, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Sir Owen Seaman, the editor of PUNCH.

The Adelphi was formerly the home of a number of eminent authors: in addition to Mr. Shaw and Sir James Barrie, Mr. John Galsworthy and Mr. H. Granville-Barker lived there, but the two last-named moved away long ago. Mr. Galsworthy to Hampstead, and Mr. Granville-Barker to Devonshire.

Now Mr. Shaw is moving too, and only Sir James Barrie is left. Will the house-knackers have to eject him on the dreadful day when the fine Adam houses are destroyed? If Sir James has to go he will probably go kicking. Whitehall-court is the block of flats referred to in Mr. Wells' novel, "The World of William Clissold," as having been built by Clissold's father. They were actually built by Jabez Balfour.

ley" means very high landing speed until much of its fuel has been consumed. Hence the danger of a forced descent in the first stage and the necessity for carrying parachutes.

Critical Take-Off.

As to the take-off, it is not surprising that the "Ryan" and the "Columbia" took only about 400 yards. The "Horsley" took 732 yards, the critical speed on the ground, so far as the tyres are concerned, being at about forty miles per hour, after which the load is taken increasingly by the air. All the necessary tests were made before the first flight. The machine was "taxied" with its India load, 14,200 lb., at a speed of forty miles per hour. Flight tests with a total load of 12,000 lb. (a ton less than the maximum) were carried out. Nothing remains to be done except to fill up the tanks of the duplicate machine and wait for the right take-off wind.

It has been suggested that proof of the theories could have been obtained by flying over an aerodrome, with detachable weights and releasing them. Obviously, however, the whole outfit must be tested—endurance of engine, reliability of installation, soundness of the "light policy" theories as they relate to the gradual increase of altitude, the throttle range, and so on. Even if the second attempt fails, the maximum performance of an up-to-date aeroplane of this class will have been demonstrated; and it needs very little imagination to apply the lessons to a variety of services for peace or for war.

PRIVILEGED PERSONS.

OVER WHOM THERE IS NO JURISDICTION.

There are many privileges which certain people who break the law in this country may claim, writes "A Diplomat" in the Evening Dispatch. An Ambassador from abroad, for instance, is immune from jurisdiction for any act against our laws committed by him; and the same privilege may be claimed by his servants; for example, by his chauffeur who exceeds the speed limit, by his cook or butler who commits an offence.

The point is raised by the claim put forward recently by the Soviet authorities on behalf of the Russian trading delegation over here that they were on the same footing as an Embassy, and, therefore, their offices were immune from search. The claim did not succeed.

During recent years, these Embassy privileges have been claimed both in this country and abroad. Just before the war a princeling of the House of Hapsburg was charged at Bow Street with a serious offence. He was at the time a guest of a foreign Embassy. Privilege was claimed for him, and, after the preliminary hearing, nothing more was heard of the case, greatly to the surprise of the public. A few days later he left secretly for Budapest, where the matter was dealt with domestically in royal circles.

A chauffeur to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, our Ambassador to Washington a few years back, attempted to forestall Major Seagrave in one of the parks of New York. He was not on the regular staff of the Embassy, and was, in fact, joy riding at the time. But he claimed Embassy privilege, and the charge against him of reckless driving was dropped.

Balkan Visitor's Experiences.

An important visitor from one of the Balkan States, which, since the recasting of the map of Europe, has lost its individuality, began with some friends a "rag" in the West End. The friends were taken to Vine Street and were subsequently fined. He with much hubbalo, claimed Embassy privilege; got it, and also forty-eight hours notice to clear out of the country. He respected the notice and left without drums beating or colours flying.

The situation comes about thus:—An Ambassador to this country—say, Mr. Houghton (the United States Ambassador), or M. de Fleury (at Albert Gate House) (the French Ambassador) is considered, while in this country, to be on American or French soil—just as we are on British soil at our Embassy at 80 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.

The national flags of the countries represented are flown, and no rates or taxes are paid; the Ambassadors belong to another country, and are, therefore, not subject to the laws of the country which entertains them.

Trial by Ambassador.

These privileges are most important. No legal process can affect Ambassadors either in their person or their property.

Thus, in 1603, while the Duc de Sully was the French Ambassador in England, one of his retinue quarrelled in London with some English subjects, one of whom he killed.

Justice being demanded, it was not done by a Magistrate, but by the Ambassador himself, who, after trying the man before a body of Frenchmen, condemned him to death, and delivered him up to civil power. James I. pardoned him, but no attempt was ever made to try him under English law.

Following this, under an Act of Anne all legal process against the person or goods of an Ambassador or of his servants was declared to be void. Its benefit is enjoyed by any servant of the Ambassador, any servant of the Ambassador, or any servant of the Ambassador, or any servant of the Ambassador.

Likewise, an Embassy is not only protected from open outrage, but is exempted from being searched or visited by police or otherwise. Hence the Soviet protest!

Cromwell's Short Way.

But between these reigns of James I. and Anne, Oliver Cromwell had found his own way to deal with any foreigner, Ambassador or otherwise, who committed an offence against our laws.

On the 10th of July 1653, Don Panatoleon Sa, a Portuguese nobleman brother of the Ambassador of that country to England, and a Knight of Malta, was beheaded on Tower Hill. Eight months previously he had got into a quarrel with a young English gentleman named Gerard. The Portuguese was wounded, and the next day sought his revenge with armed followers, and another man, named Greenway, being mistaken for Gerard, was killed.

The Portuguese thereupon sought sanctuary in his Embassy, but Colonel Whaley, who commanded the house guard on duty, demanded the surrender of him and his friends.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Mishima Maru ... Friday, 22nd July.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Toyohashi Maru ... Monday, 25th July.

Kamo Maru ... Saturday, 30th July.

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This was resisted but Cromwell sent a messenger to say that if the criminals were not given up the mob would be left to do as they pleased in the matter. Under this threat Don Panatoleon and four others surrendered.

Other Privileges.

There are other privileges which certain defendants may claim, and to which the law of this country must bow. A few years ago a peer of the realm was tried for an offence by the House of Lords, because he had claimed to be tried by his peers. This claim originated from an obsolete but once very important feature of law called "Benefit of clergy." It began in the twelfth century, and when the person charged was a clericus, the Common Courts had to deliver him over to the Spiritual Courts, the extreme punishment of death being absconded.

Later it became the practice of others to put forward this claim, the privilege being extended to peers even if they could not read. Certain offences are still tried by ecclesiastical, military, and even medical courts, while an undergraduate at Oxford may still claim to be tried for a minor misdemeanour by the Vice-Chancellor's Court.

MAN WITH TWENTY PROFESSIONS.

The adventurous career of Franz Ferdinand Bertram, aged fifty-five, a man who had gone through no fewer than twenty professions, has been disclosed in Court in Vienna. He claimed to be the son of the deceased member of the German Reichstag.

In his youth he appeared successfully in various German theatres, and acted as stage-manager.

He then turned to the film, and as the "great film industrialist, Dr. Franz Ferdinand," started some dubious transactions. After that, he dealt in horses, bred pigs and dogs, produced sausages, reared poultry, and attempted to open a sanatorium. Then he tried his hand at a few more professions.

His whole capital consisted of his title "doctor," which he had acquired at an Italian University. Finally he got into trouble as a forwarding agent and was sentenced to three months.

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ATTENTION LADIES!

CHEAP SALE

35 MODELS OF SUMMER DRESSES

Showing at—

52 NATHAN HOUSE

Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

A gold specimen of Queen Mary Tudor's marriage medal, purchased at the sale of the Huth collection has been presented to the British Museum by the Goldsmiths' Company. In 1554, on the occasion of the marriage of Mary Tudor to Philip II. of Spain, Jacopo

da Trezzo, of Milan, one of the king's favourite artists, was employed to make a marriage medal. The typescript of an unfinished novel, "The Baron of Offenbach" by the late Mr. Israel Zangwill, has been given to the museum by his widow.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 8, Wyndham Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

HAWAIIAN SPORT.

A NEW GROUND.

Honolulu's sporting public turned out en masse recently when a new baseball field and grandstand was opened with much celebration. The grandstand is part of the city's sports plant which has a central location and is a suitable mate for the new football stadium opened last fall.

Detachments from the army and navy units stationed in Hawaii took part in the grand march, followed by a baseball team from each nationality found in Honolulu. Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Filipino, and Hawaiian teams were in line of march.

In the first game, Governor Wallace R. Farrington pitched to Major General E. M. Lewis, commander of the army in Hawaii, who sent a single out past second base. Rear Admiral John D. McDonald, commandant of the naval forces in Hawaii, officiated as umpire.

Recently the Honolulu Chinese team administered a drubbing to a Philadelphia negro aggregation which played here.

The negroes had a record of winning all their games in their oriental tour—some 30 in number—but it remained for American ball players of Chinese ancestry to hand them their first defeat.

PRICE OF A TUG.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Capt. Best said he could not sacrifice the interests of the other shareholders just to one.

Capt. Best went on to refer to the activities of the company, and was understood to say that no allowance had been made for depreciation despite the fact that in the maritime trade depreciation was very heavy and the loss a considerable sum. He also referred to underwriting, and said he did not suppose the company would state who the underwriters were.

The company, he said, was run on the same lines as China Providents. It was a disgusting and disgraceful state of affairs. Money was lent for little or no security. It was an act of charity to really call it a loan. If a bank made loans on the same lines it would have to wind up business pretty quickly.

"That's enough," continued Capt. Best. "You don't want to give information. What I said a year ago is borne out in this report. This lending is a bum way of doing business. I think we should do better with new general managers."

General Business.

He made a further reference to the company being similar to China Providents, and again described affairs as disgusting and disgraceful.

Mr. A. Keith proposed the re-election of a Consulting Committee, Mr. D. W. Manton seconded. After a show of hands, the chairman announced that the resolution was carried. Capt. Best replying, "There's one against."

Mr. S. C. Cook proposed the re-election of the auditors, Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming. Mr. H. Dreyer seconded, and the resolution was carried.

These present at the meeting were Mr. R. G. Shewan, (chairman), Mr. W. J. Carroll, Mr. Li Tse-fong, Mr. C. P. Marcell, (consulting committee), Capt. R. D. Thomas, (superintendent), Mr. A. A. Botelho, (secretary) and the following shareholders: Messrs. A. L. Shields, Allan Keith, H. Dreyer, J. Toppin, S. C. Cook, D. W. Manton, O. F. Ribeiro and Capt. A. W. Best.

FENG DECIDES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

third paper, in which he reviews Sino-British relations from the earliest times, and says Britain's policy towards China has been dictated primarily, if not solely, by commercial interest.

He emphasises that although the original suggestion for calling a Disarmament Conference at Washington came from the United States, the initiative of adding politics in the Pacific to its deliberations came from Great Britain.

China a Beneficiary.

He says he thinks China was the principal beneficiary of achievements at that conference, but the renunciation of territory or privilege was a low price to pay for the option on China's future goodwill.

He adds, "The forces at work since the end of the war, have brought Britain to a new view of her permanent interests in the Far East. The recognition of her position—that of the greatest of European traders in China—has meant a change of front, and with that she is regaining her initiative. Her part in the Washington Conference was dictated by her own interests and the welfare of China. She is already committed by the Nine Power Treaty to pursue a consistent policy in China, and she is now doubly committed, by her own act in addressing the Treaty Powers last December with regard to the welcome responsibility of carrying the Washington principles into full effect."—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE TOUR.

Visit to Shantung Force.

Tokyo, July 16.

Major-General Sadao Araki, the Chief of the First Section of the General Staff Office, and Colonel Katsura Hayashi, the Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the War Office, and Mr. Masayuki Tani, First Secretary of Embassy in rank, left here for China, last night and this morning, respectively.

The three officials, it is understood, will first land at Tsingtao and then proceed to Tientsin where they will inspect and inquire after the health of the Japanese forces. They are to return here early in August after visiting Tientsin, Peking, and Mukden.

HANKOW CLASH.

Labour Brawl in Tea-House.

Hankow, July 15.

The scene was a Chinese tea house near General Labour Union Headquarters at Tachimen. Present were scores of ricksha pullers and wharf coolies.

Somebody started an argument over a seat. Others took up the argument, not that they knew what it was about but for the sake of arguing. The old argument waxed warm when a teacup hurtled through the air and landed on the head of a ricksha puller.

The ricksha puller got up from the floor and began to shout the slogans of his union. Other ricksha pullers also shouted slogans. It behooved the wharf coolies, who also know a thing or two about shouting slogans, to shout a few themselves. Even the coolie waiters shouted an occasional slogan.

Suddenly all slogan-shouting ceased and teacups and rice bowls began to fly through the well-known ozone. The fight became general and a real one. The majority of the wharf coolies armed themselves with bamboo sticks, while the ricksha coolies stuck to

ATTACKS ON RECORDS.

MISHAP TO F. W. SOUTHALL
IN 100-MILES CYCLE RACE.

L. M. Lamoureux and V. S. Bowman (Bath Road Club) set up a London to Brighton and back tandem tricycle record recently, their time being 5 hrs. 10 mins. 17 sec. The previous best was 5 hrs. 23 min. 40 sec., time accomplished a fortnight earlier by A. E. Houghton and T. E. White.

Later A. R. M. Harbour (Bath Road Club) attempted to regain the London to Brighton and back bicycle record which was taken from him by Marshall (Vegetarian Club) Harbour's time was 5 hrs. 9 min. 4 sec., which was only 2 min. 18 sec. outside Marshall's record. Harbour, however, had to contend with a strong wind on the return journey, but this was avoided by the tandem riders, who had started considerably earlier.

A very successful attempt was made to revive interest in long distance racing, a 100 miles scratch event, behind tandem pacing, being organised at Herne Hill, under the auspices of the Marlborough Athletic Club. At 34 miles F. W. Southall (Norwood Paragon C.C.) was two laps ahead of W. B. Temme (Glendene C.C.); at 44 miles he experienced a bad time, from which he never recovered, and at 54 miles, when in a condition bordering on exhaustion, he touched the wheel of his pacing tandem and fell. He was not hurt, but did not remount. Final placings:—W. B. Temme, 3h. 51min. 16 1-5sec.; 1. E. C. Fletcher, Polytechnic C.C.; 2. J. C. Wyatt, Belle Vue C.C.; 3.

The Notts and Derby N.C.U. Centre 25 miles championship, decided at Long Eaton, was retained by A. Theaker (Rover), who won by three lengths from C. W. Horn (Camba. Town), with E. J. Blackler (Newport) third. The winner's time was 62 min. 51 1-5 sec.

NEW OFFICIAL IN
LAWN TENNIS.TILDEN ASKS FOR A "NET
JUDGE."

With the games at "3-all" in the first set in the final match of the Britain v. America lawn tennis contest at Manchester, W. T. Tilden, under the impression that a service by E. Higgs should have been called a "net," said, "Well, can I have a net judge with a finger on the tape?"

An American journalist undertook this duty, seating himself under the umpire's chair and keeping one foot on the net post, as a means of testing vibrations in the event of service deliveries touching the tape.

Tilden beat Higgs, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, after F. T. Hunter had beaten D. M. Creig, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3, 3-6. The full result was a win for America by five matches to nil.

the teacups and rice bowls. Bowls, teacups and heads were broken.

Half an hour later, when the uproar was greatest, a Chinese constable put his head in the door and demanded to know if anything was wrong. A shower of teacups convinced him that all was not as it should be, so he did the next best thing. He went away from there and brought other constables back and stopped the fighting.

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DR. GILCHRIST DIES AT
ILOILO.

FORMER QUARANTINE
OFFICER.

Iloilo, July 17.

A large number of friends of the late Dr. Gilchrist, prominent resident of Iloilo who died here Friday night, attended the Masonic funeral this afternoon at the American cemetery. A salute was fired by the constabulary.

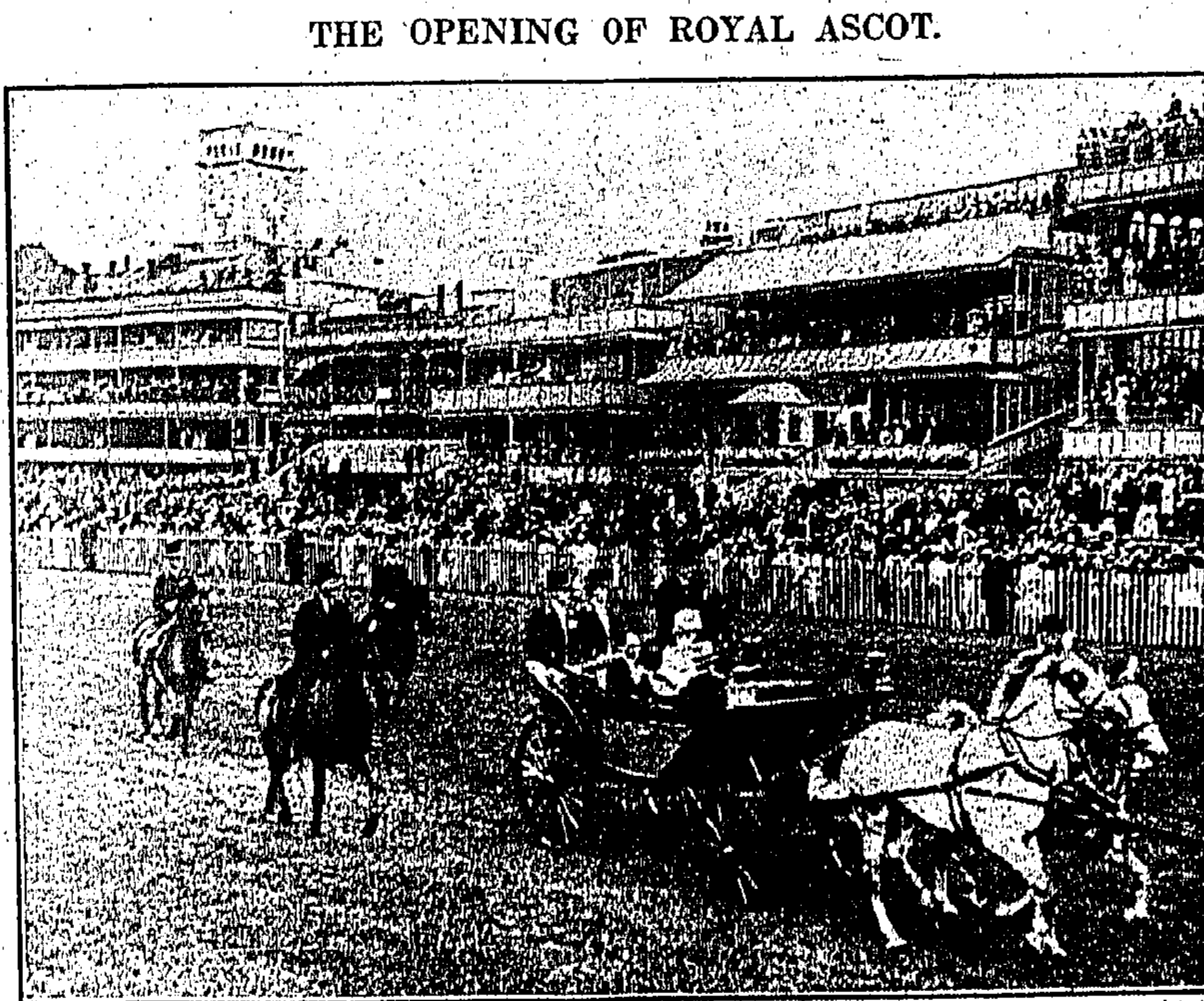
Dr. Gilchrist was quarantine officer here for many years. He had been ill for several years and two years ago made an extended visit in the United States. On returning he failed rapidly.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to

to-day's questions:—

1. Date of flight of Mohammed from Mecca. 2. Of the Greek Church: Eusebius, Athanasius, Basil, Gregory of Nazianzus, Gregory of Nyssa, Cyril of Jerusalem, Cyril of Alexandria, Chrysostom, Epiphanius and Ephraim. Of the Latin Church: Lactantius, Hilary, Ambrose, Jerome, Augustine and Bernard. 3. Al-bah, King of Lombardy, about A.D. 673. 4. From the Italian girasole (turn to the sun). They are a kind of sunflower. 5. (a) Haemorrhage from the stomach; (b) Haemorrhage from the lungs. 6. Sparta. 7. Greek version of the Old Testament. 8. Digitals from foxgloves. 9. Boying or adorning Chinese appoints. From Simon Magnus (A.D. VIII). 10. Rome: Capitoline, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, Caelian, Aventine, Palatine. 11. Deed by which Charles VI. left the succession of the Holy Roman Empire to his daughter, Maria Theresa. 12. Byron of Elbow. 13. Child. 14. The new Belgian currency unit, worth five Belgian francs, or thirty-five to the pound. 15. Because he was born in Ghent.



This picture shows the picturesque pageant when the King and Queen drove up the course on the opening of Royal Ascot, which was this year a specially brilliant social occasion.